Thirty Fourth Biennial Report

of the

Department of Agriculture

State of Florida

From July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1956

NATHAN MAYO

Commissioner of Agriculture

Tallahassee, Florida

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
STATE OF FLORIDA
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
TALLAHASSEE

To His Excellency,
Honorable Leroy Collins,
Governor of Florida

Sir:

I herewith submit to you the Thirty-Fourth Biennial Report of the Department of Agriculture for the Fiscal Period—July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1956.

NATHAN MAYO
Commissioner of Agriculture

FOREWORD

Have you ever thought of how the Department of Agriculture helps you in your daily living? Or do you just say that it is one of the departments in Tallahassee having something to do with agriculture?

It is true that the department is very much interested in agriculture in all its phases of growing and marketing of fruits, vegetables, livestock and poultry and all other agricultural products. But it is also true that this department inspects many other products and renders other services of which the general public has little or no knowledge.

In our every day life we buy groceries from the super markets or country stores, we buy drugs from the drug stores, milk from stores or dairies, gasoline and oil from the filling stations. Do you know how the Department of Agriculture is serving and protecting you in our daily living?

May we invite you to read this report. You will find many interesting and informative matters herein discussed.

COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE OF FLORIDA

As Registrar of Lands:

John Beard, January 12, 1847, to May 29, 1849.

Davis S. Walker, November 23, 1850.

Hugh A. Corley, December 31, 1859, to December 31, 1866.

As Commissioner of Immigration:

Oscar E. Austin, August, 1868.

J. S. Adams, January 14, 1869, to January 16, 1873.

Dennis Aegan, March 4, 1873, to December 31, 1876.

Hugh A. Corley, January 3, 1877, to March 16, 1882.

P. W. White, March 16, 1882, to February 12, 1885.

As Commissioner of Lands and Immigration:

C. L. Mitchell, March 12, 1885.

As Commissioner of Agriculture:

L. B. Wombell, December, 1888.

B. E. McLin, January 1, 1901, to January 31, 1912.

J. C. Luning, February 5, 1912, to February 12, 1912.

W. A. McRae, March 1, 1912, to October 31, 1923.

Nathan Mayo, November 1, 1923.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE and Functions of the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Constitution of the State of Florida sets forth the duties of the Commissioner of Agriculture as:

(a) "Such duties in relation to agriculture as may be prescribed by law."
(b) "Shall have supervision of all matters pertaining to public lands."
(c) "Shall keep the Bureau of Immigration."
(d) "Shall have supervision of the State Prison."
(e) "Shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law."

The Commissioner of Agriculture is a member of the following Boards and Commissions:

Governors Cabinet
Board of Commissioners of State Institutions
State Textbook Purchasing Board
Pardon Board
Budget Commission
State Agricultural Marketing Board
State Board of Conservation
Department of Public Safety
Trustees of Internal Improvement Fund
Board of Drainage Commissioners
State Housing Board
Milk Commission
State Advertising Commission

It might be well, at this point, to mention some of the laws that have been passed, the administration of which has become the responsibility of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Known as:	Florida Statutes
Commercial Fertilizer Law	Chapter 576
Commercial Feed Law	Chapter 580
Pure Food & Drug Law	Chapter 500
State Marketing Bureau	Sec. 603.01-603.10
Gasoline Inspection Law	Chapter 525
The Advertising Law	Section 19.25/28
Standardization Fruit & Veg. Law	Sec. 603.11-603.15
Agricultural Marketing Board	Sec. 603.16-603.19
Egg and Poultry Law	Chapter 583
Pesticide Law	Chapter 577
Agricultural Bond & License Law	Section 604.15/30
Calibration Law (Gasoline)	Section 525.07
Seed Law	Chapter 578
Weights & Measures Law	Chapter 531.16-33
Marks and Brands Law	Chapter 534
Certified Seed Law	Chapter 575
Milk & Cream Law	Chapter 502
Frozen Desserts	Chapter 503
Sale of Liquid Fuels	Chapter 526
Florida Citrus Code	Chapter 601
Supervision County Convicts	Chapter 951
Honey Law	Chapter 586

ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE VARIOUS DIVISIONS.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: This division is housed in the Capitol Building and is composed of these units, to wit:

Office of the Commissioner who is the duly elected head of the department who sets the policy for the organization and attends to the Ex-Officio duties placed upon him as a member of the Governor's Cabinet and the various other boards of which he is a member.

Land Office has supervision of all matters pertaining to public lands. This office has the record of all lands owned by the state and makes sales of such lands and collects amounts due to the state.

Field Note Office is the custodian of the old original land records, surveys and field notes, going back to the early part of the eighteenth century. Photostats of these records are available to the public at nominal cost.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION DIVISION: This division is primarily interested in promoting immigration to Florida. The division prepares and distributes bulletins and pamphlets to advertise the resources, scenic attractions and recreation facilities of Florida. The publications are distributed without cost, or mailed postpaid, to all persons who request the same.

NATHAN MAYO BUILDING, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DIVISION: This division is engaged in the care and maintenance of the Nathan Mayo Building, which building houses the major portion of the department.

AUDITING DIVISION: The Auditing Division is the financial unit of the Department. All revenues are received in this department and properly recorded. All expenditures are audited, recorded and vouchered to the State Comptroller for payment. All budgets, both operating and Legislative are prepared and executed in this division. Bonds and Licenses for

Dealers in Agricultural Products are secured and processed and all collections under these bonds flow through the Division. Field Auditors under this division make necessary audits of Feed, Fertilizer, Poultry companies, and others to insure proper return of inspection fees.

STATE CHEMIST OR CHEMICAL DIVISION: This division analyzes all samples of Fertilizer, Feed, Food and Drugs, Seed and other products and Pesticides to protect the public in the purchase of the same and to insure that the products meet the guaranteed analysis of such products or that the products meet certain standards of purity or do not contain harmful substances.

GAS & OIL DIVISION: This division has a primary duty to analyze Gasoline and Kerosene and calibrate pumps and containers used in the sale and transport of Gasoline and Kerosene. This division operates the gas and oil laboratory in the headquarters building and several travelling laboratories for on the spot tests and analyses.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DIVISION: This division has the responsibility of checking all scales and measures for correctness so that the public will not be defrauded by inaccurate weighing and measuring devices. Also packaged goods are test weighed to determine if the marked weight is the actual weight.

POULTRY AND EGG DIVISION: This division enforces the laws and regulations relating to the inspection, grading, labeling and advertising of eggs and dressed fowl offered for sale in the State of Florida.

MILK AND CREAM DIVISION: This division, with headquarters in Gainesville, works very closely with the State Board of Health in supervising dairies and testing all milk, cream and dairy products.

FROZEN DESSERTS DIVISION: This division is also in Gainesville and enforces the laws relating to Frozen Desserts.

MARKS AND BRANDS DIVISION: This division registers the marks and brands of livestock. This division is in the same office with the Milk & Cream, and Frozen Desserts in Gainesville.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR'S OFFICE DIVISION: The Supervising Inspector's duties are divided into two divisions—one the Office and the other the Field. The Office directs the various inspectors in the field, handles and tabulates their reports, answers their inquiries and generally oversees and assists the numerous inspectors in the field.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR'S FIELD DIVISION: These are the inspectors in the field who make the actual inspections of Food, Eggs, Poultry, Stock Feed, Fertilizers, Pesticides and of plants producing Food Products and Soft Drinks. The work of these inspectors cannot be detailed in this condensed statement. Suffice to say that they are always alert to protect the public from adulterated or impure food, short weight or any other violation of law relating to these products. When violations are found, these inspectors have the power to stop the sale of such products.

STATE MARKETING BUREAU: This division, with headquarters in Jacksonville, is primarily engaged in the marketing reports of fruits, vegetables, eggs and poultry, livestock and other farm products. This bureau receives, tabulates, and reports the movement and price of these agricultural products from producing areas to the consuming areas and makes the prices and movement of such commodities available to the producers, buyers and consumers.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING BOARD: This division with administrative offices in Winter Haven operates the various State Farmers Markets scattered over Florida. These markets, owned and operated by the State of Florida, furnish the producers of agricultural products a place to sell their produce and the buyers of such products a place to go to find their needs. Some markets are for livestock but the major portion of these markets are for the sale of vegetables.

CITRUS AND VEGETABLE INSPECTION DIVISION: This division with main office at Winter Haven is divided into three operating units, to wit:

Citrus Inspection. This is a big operation and covers all citrus fruit whether packed and sold as fresh fruit or handled in bulk and processed as canned fruit or into concentrate.

Road Guard Stations. These stations are situated on trunk line roads at strategic points in North Florida to insure that no citrus fruits are hauled from the state without proper inspection. These stations also assist other divisions in reporting certain commodities which are the responsibility of other divisions or services.

Federal-State Inspection Service, Vegetable Inspection. This service is a joint State and Federal Service. While it is a branch of Citrus and Vegetable Inspection, it maintains its office in Orlando. While a few vegetables are required to be inspected (under Federal producer regulations) most of the vegetables (and other products) are inspected on a voluntary basis for the protection of the producers.

PRISON DIVISION: This unit keeps the records of all prisoners, whether in the prison at Raiford, Belle Glade or Apalachee or in the Road Camps or Camps at the various institutions of the state. The prison inspectors are under the supervision of this office.

Note: All of the Divisions described above are supported by the General Inspection Fund (from inspection fees) except the Federal-State Inspection Service, which is supported from the fees collected by that service only; and the Prison Division, which is supported by the General Revenue Fund.

FIELD NOTE DIVISION

MISS BESSIE DAMON, *Chief Clerk*

Section 19.20, Florida Statutes provides that: "Upon the discontinuance by the federal authorities of the office of surveyor-general for the State of Florida, the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Florida may receive all of the field notes, surveys, maps, plats, papers and records (heretofore kept in the office of said surveyor-general, and the commissioner of agriculture shall carefully and safely keep and preserve all of said field notes, surveys, maps, plats, papers and records) as part of the public records of his office. . . ."

The Field Note Division is responsible for the preservation and handling of these records, including the old Spanish Claims, some of which date back to the early part of the eighteenth century. These claims are divided into bundles of "Confirmed" and "Unconfirmed" claims. These claims number several hundred, as anyone can see by a glance at any of the township plats, or the map of the State, bordering on the east coast of Florida and up and down the St. Johns River or over near and around Pensacola in the western part of the State. When Florida was purchased by the United States from Spain and the flag of our nation was raised over St. Augustine and Pensacola, July 10 and July 21, respectively, in the year 1821, the U. S. Government then had to recognize these confirmed claims. Many of the unconfirmed claims have since been investigated by the Board of Commissioners appointed by Congress for that purpose, found valid and confirmed by different Acts of Congress.

Besides other duties the Field Note Division furnishes photostat copies of field notes, plats and other records. As it takes a great deal of time and labor to properly prepare this work, there is a nominal charge for same. The following amounts have been received in fees for such services:

July 1, 1954 to July 1, 1955	$2,887.41	
July 1, 1955 to July 1, 1956	$3,570.36	$6,457.77

LAND DIVISION

SINCLAIR WELLS, *Land Agent*

The head of this Department was formerly entitled "Commissioner of Lands and Immigration," and was recognized as a Land Department only. Under the present Constitution and Laws of this State, the Land Division is now only one of the many varied divisions of the Department of Agriculture, yet it remains one of the most important branches of this office.

Perfect titles to lands in Florida are of the greatest importance to the citizens of this rapidly growing State and, through this Division titles to over twenty-two million acres, being more than two-thirds of all the lands in Florida, have vested in the State of Florida and are covered by the land records of this office, which show the original title.

These lands were granted under the various Acts of Congress to the State and conveyed by the State to private parties under the various Acts of the Legislature of Florida.

Many deeds of conveyance from the State have never been recorded in the different counties, nor are the patents and approved lists issued under the different Acts of Congress, of record in these different counties; consequently, we are daily receiving many letters requesting the status of lands, and issuing many certificates under Section 92.16, Florida Statutes, perfecting such titles.

LAND DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Receipts for the Biennium Ending June 30, 1956

Sources		*Total*	*Trustees of I. I. Fund*	*Principal of State School Fund Under Sec. 270-12-13 F. S. 1953*	*General Revenue Under Sec. 215.22 F. S. 1953*	*State Board of Conservation Under Sec. 375.37 F. S. 1953*
Bonds Redeemed	Trustees	$ 500,949.00	$ 500,949.00			
Bonds Sold	Trustees	346,000.00	346,000.00			
Payments on Accounts	Trustees	10,695.00	10,386.62		$ 308.38	
Payments on Contracts	Trustee Lands	983,674.88	734,096.57	$ 221,214.77	28,363.54	
Payments on Taxes	Trustee Lands	3,739.34	3,631.52		107.82	
Cash Land Sales	Trustees Lands	567,934.94	423,838.32	127,720.65	16,375.97	
Cash Lease Rentals	Trustee Lands	2,054,347.03	1,373,652.63	415,727.89	59,235.60	$205,730.91
Royalties from Oil Well	Trustee Lands	3,595.04	2,682.91	808.47	103.66	
Accrued Interest	Trustee Bonds	16,621.15	16,141.87		479.28	
Interest on Past Due Accts	Trustees Lands	1,490.23	1,112.13	335.13	42.97	
Interests on Securities	Trustee Bonds	142,593.45	106,414.59	32,067.28	4,111.58	
Refunds of Expenses	Trustees	5,173.27	5,024.10		149,17	
Miscellaneous Income	Trustees	7,303.49	7,092.90		210.59	
Payments on Contracts	100% School	170,009.03		170,009.03		
Cash Land Sale	100% School	22,359.07		22,359.07		
Cash Lease Rentals	100% School	9,735.56		9,735.56		
Royalties from Oil Well	100% School	1,083.23		1,083.23		
Interest on Past Due Accts.	100% School	598.35		598.35		
Miscellaneous Income	100% School	50.00		50.00		
		$4,847,952.06	$3,531,023.16	$1,001,709.43	$ 109,488.56	$205,730.91

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

JACK SHOEMAKER, *Director*

The fiscal years of 1954-55 and 1955-56 marked a change of pace in the activities of the Bureau of Immigration in that increased emphasis was placed on supplementing the efforts of various other agencies engaged in promoting tourism, agriculture and industry, along with the many other facets of Florida's economy.

Realizing that there had been some duplication of efforts in that this Bureau was doing the same sort of promotional work as that being done by other state departments, arrangements were made to hold meetings with the two groups in conflict with the work being done by the Bureau. These were the Advertising Division of the Florida Development Commission and the University of Florida Agricultural Extension Service.

A session held with Advertising Division representatives formulated plans in which each group agreed to assist the other various phases of promotional work, neither duplicating efforts of the other but working for the same purpose—that of acquainting the people of other states and other countries with the opportunities that exist in Florida for work, for play and for better living. This agreement was held throughout the entire biennium and it promises to hold true for years ahead.

As far as agricultural booklets that the Bureau publishes were concerned, the Bureau made special plans to meet with the Provost of Agriculture, with the Director of Agriculture Experiment Stations, with the Director of Agricultural Extension Service and with the Editor of the Agricultural Extension Service, all at the University of Florida, for a cooperative program in the publishing of these booklets and pamphlets.

In general, this agreement was that the Bureau would publish bulletins having generalized information of a nature to include historical data, uses, planting locations, market facili-

ties and information of a promotional nature, while the more detailed and technical information, such as fertilizers, insect and disease control and other phases of production should properly belong in an Agricultural Extension Service or Experiment Station bulletin.

It was also agreed that when the University had bulletins that would serve our needs that the Bureau would use such bulletins for a limited handout distribution from this office while referring the written requests to the University. The University in turn would do the same with the State Department of Agriculture booklets, thus preventing duplication and both groups enjoying mutual benefits.

It is true that special circumstances may have and probably will merit some deviation from the above plan and both this Bureau and the University have been and will be afforded some leeway in this matter.

The above two programs of cooperative planning have been followed throughout the Biennium with good results as attested by the cooperative spirit of the three mentioned state organizations interested in promoting Florida and its resources.

Through the last two years this Bureau has made contacts with a number of agricultural organizations, such as the Florida Lime and Avocado Commission, the Florida Citrus Commission, the Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association, the State Plant Board, Florida Forest Service, Florida Farm Bureau, Florida Cattlemen's Association, Florida Seedsmen's Association, Future Farmers of America, 4-H Club Program, Future Homemakers of America, and a number of other State and Federal groups. Such contacts mean better relations for both the Department and these groups.

From time to time the Bureau has been called upon to furnish information of an agricultural nature to various local, state and national magazines, radio and television programs and newspapers. These include stories ranging from those appearing in the New York Times supplement on Florida to the All-Florida Magazine, the Florida Municipal Record, the Nat-

ional Agricultural Transportation League News, Florida Business, the Capital Post, and a number of other periodicals and newspapers. The Bureau also sent a number of press releases to the daily and weekly newspapers and radio and television stations relating to activities of the Department of Agriculture and agriculture in general.

Perhaps one of its best promotional stunts ever devised by Commissioner Nathan Mayo has been the Cracker Breakfasts which he put on for various national conventions that meet in Florida. These events, featuring Florida-grown and processed foods and products as well as programs on Florida have become very popular, so much so that it has become necessary for the Commissioner to turn down a number of requests for these Breakfasts.

During the past several years, these Breakfasts have been given to members of the National Editorial Association, the National Association of State Budget Officers, the National Association of Secretaries of State, the Southern Governor's Conference, the International Crop Improvement Association, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association and the American Association of Agricultural Editors.

The last year of the biennium saw the revision of many of the older booklets published by the Bureau, both in pictures and text. Such revisions included Know Florida, Industrial Florida, Ready Reference for Florida Farmers, Florida Tung Oil, Florida's Sugar Bowl, Canning in Florida, Florida Crops, Cooperative Agriculture, Landscape Plants, Florida Flowers, Florida Seafood Cookery, Scenic Florida, Welcome to Florida, Florida Honey, Florida State Farmers' Markets, Mangos in Florida, Pineapple ABC's and a number of others. New books included the Florida Dictionary, Florida, the Land of Romance, The Florida Radiogram and a number of others that are in the process of being compiled and written. All these booklets and many others are available from the Mailing Division, Nathan Mayo Building, Tallahassee, Florida.

From time to time the Bureau is called upon to furnish speakers for various civic, church and youth groups and arrangements have been made to secure such persons for these programs. The Commissioner is constantly in demand for talks and appearances at various functions and when he was not available because of the press of state business, the Bureau made arrangements for others to take Mr. Mayo's place on the programs.

The Bureau and the Department have continued aiding various county and local fairs throughout the state by sending them thousands of our booklets for distribution to interested persons. We have also sent untold numbers to Welcome Wagons, to County Agents, to schools, to various meetings and conventions, to the Welcome Stations at the State line, to travel clubs of other states, to Chambers of Commerce and to many individuals throughout the world. During the past biennium, an estimated 500,000 booklets were printed and distributed by the Bureau, informing and educating residents and visitors alike with what Florida has to offer.

The demand for such booklets has been much greater than our funds would permit and an increase in the cost of paper, printing materials and the labor for printing the booklets has further decreased the number of booklets that we have been able to furnish for those interested in Florida opportunities.

Other funds this year were spent for helping to bring conventions here to Florida, for sending various state units elsewhere throughout the country, for the promotion of nonprofit entertainment and educational programs, for maintaining and running the Florida Exhibit, a series of three-dimensional dioramas at the Jacksonville Railroad Terminal, and for the promotion of various agricultural programs.

For the safety education of the personnel of the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau started during the last half of the biennium a Safety program, designed to curb the many accidents occurring both at work and while away from headquarters. A series of letters and cartoons relating to accident

prevention have been distributed regularly to all employees of the Department.

The Bureau and the Department feel that the promotional work done by the State Department of Agriculture has hastened the progress of Florida by increasing the influx of tourists and visitors who later became residents, by encouraging businessmen to visit this state as a site for prospective re-locations and expansions and by acquainting small and large farmers alike to the possibilities and potentialities that exist in the field of Florida agriculture.

AUDITING DIVISION

LEE THOMPSON, *Chief Auditor*

The Auditing Division of the Department of Agriculture has the responsibility of handling all the financial affairs of the Department of Agriculture.

All of the cash receipts from all sources of revenue, that is, inspection fees, licenses, statistical data, charges, grants and other sources flow through this division for proper handling, recording and deposit in the State Treasury.

The disbursements for the salaries and expenses of the Department also are received, audited, vouchered, and approved for payment by the State Comptroller. These disbursements are properly recorded as to appropriations and funds, are charged to the division incurring the expense and an overall distribution of expense is made by object of expenditure.

In the biennium July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1956 the accounting for both revenues and disbursements has been greatly improved by the use of the most modern accounting machines. Further progress in cash control is being made beginning July 1, 1956.

The Auditing Division is also charged with the duty of compiling and preparing the Legislative Budget. The burden of justifying this budget before the appropriation committees of the legislature falls very largely on the Chief Auditor.

The Operating Budget for each fiscal year is prepared by the Auditing Division and explained, if necessary, to the Budget Commission. Internal budgets for each division are opportioned and maintained.

The licenses and registrations required by the various laws are issued or controlled by the Auditing Division.

Official inspection tags and labels required by the various laws are purchased from reliable manufacturers of such items and are sold to those who process, manufacture or deal in

commercial feed, fertilizer, eggs, seed and other commodities, as a means of collecting the proper inspection fees. These stamps and labels having a definite value are controlled in the accounting records by continuous inventories of the number and value thereof.

Recently the laws relating to Feed and Fertilizer have been amended and many manufacturers and processors are now paying the inspection fees under a reporting system in lieu of attaching tags.

The various oil companies make monthly reports of gallonage gasoline, kerosene and signal oil and pay the inspection fee of 1/8¢ per gallon. These reports show the gallonage by counties. This division tabulates the deliveries by each company by counties.

Dealers in dressed poultry are required to file monthly reports and pay the inspection fee of 1/8¢ per pound. Records of all such dealers are kept by this division.

The Agricultural Bond and License Law which was enacted as protection to producers of vegetables and certain other agricultural products is enforced by this division. There are many claims arising under this law and $69,422.17 was collected in 1955-56 for producers that would have been lost without the effective use of this law. Each year an increasing number of dealers are licensed and bonded.

The Auditing Division has a staff of Field Auditors who audit feed and fertilizer manufacturers and dealers; poultry dealers; and dealers subject to the bond and license law.

The Auditing Division maintains close contact will all divisions and with the employees of all divisions. All requisitions for salaries, all expense accounts, all matters of group insurance and retirements are handled through this division. This division handles all warrants payable to the employees of the Department of Agriculture as promptly as possible for it realizes that this is necessary to maintain a high morale.

The financial statements of balances, revenues and disbursements for each of the two fiscal years follow:-

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955

CREDITS

July 1, 1954 Bal. General Inspection Fund		1,174,442.19
July 1, 1954 Bal. Cancellation & Restoration a/c 300		289.22
July 1, 1954 Bal. Citrus Bldg. Acct. 800		49,938.78
July 1, 1954 Bal. Agric. Mkt. Brd. Acct. 900		20,241.29
July 1, 1954 Bal. Dept. of Agric. Citrus Tree Res. a/c 950		37,500.00
July 1, 1954 Bal. Dept. of Agric. U. S. Hay Program a/ 990		47,927.80
July 1, 1954 Bal. Cash and Cash Items on Hand		5,639.00
July 1, 1954 Bal. Revolving Fund		13,500.00
Revenue Collected		
Feed Inspection Fees	253,458.60	
Refund Cost of Feed Tags	3,680.23	
Fertilizer Inspection Fees	329,681.18	
Refund Cost of Fertilizer Tags	23,358.63	
Phosphate & Lime Inspection Fees	50,112.26	
Refund Cost of Phosphate & Lime Tags	105.75	
Egg Inspection Fees	88,135.47	
Refund Cost of Egg Labels	35,561.36	
Statistical Data Sold	3,064.00	
Frozen Dessert Licenses	8,290.00	
Citrus Licenses Sold	15,080.00	
Citrus Revenue	1,842,664.86	
Seed Dealers License, Labeling & Cert.	39,074.54	
Produce Dealers Licenses	16,580.00	
Poultry Inspection Fees	131,543.65	
Pesticide Inspection Fees	35,250.00	
Gasoline, Kerosene & Signal Oil Insp. Fees	1,600,636.52	
Field Note & Land Div. Fees	3,151.66	
Revenue from State Markets	360,943.32	
Marks and Brands	284.00	
Livestock Pavillion Fund	5,000.00	
Revenue Orlando Office Bldg.	6,000.00	
	4,851,656.03	
Cancelled Warrants Acct. 300	92.69	
Contributions to Citrus Acct. 800	102,991.72	
Dept. of Agric. Citrus Tree Res. a/c 950	87,500.00	
Gen Rev. Prison Division	44,240.66	5,086,481.10
GRAND TOTAL CREDITS		$6,435.959.38

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955

DEBITS

Expenditures

Commissioner of Agriculture	160,209.57	
Bureau of Immigration	236,485.95	
Nathan Mayo Bldg.	127,501.43	
Auditing	138,224.93	
State Chemist	246,779.90	
Gasoline and Oil Analyst	223,621.26	
Weights and Measures	111,667.84	
Egg and Poultry	95,612.42	
Milk and Cream	70,274.39	
Frozen Dessert	8,616.86	
Marks and Brands	3,670.97	
Supervising Inspector, Office	211,851.03	
Supervising Inspector, Field	449,745.83	
State Marketing Bureau	161,819.96	
Agricultural Marketing Board	296,816.67	
Citrus Inspection Service	1,271,825.55	
Dist. to Federal Government of Citrus Fees	459,737.75	
Capital Outlay—Farmers Mkt. Ext. to Pres.	234,992.26	
Capital Outlay—Farmers Mkt. New	19,904.72	
Capital Outlay—Lvstk Pav. Ext. to. Pres.	19,866.84	
Capital Outlay—Livestock Pav. New	101,116.32	
Cap. Outlay—Equipping Poultry Dist. Lab. a/c 160	2,271.80	
Capital Outlay—Capitol Center Elec. Dist. Sys.	17,464.00	
Capital Outlay—Const. of St. Prison Frm. Bldg. 162	212.52	
2% Transfer to General Revenue	96,761.51	
1% Transfer to Citrus Inspection Bldg.	48,380.75	
Refunds a/c 504	29,270.65	
Capital Outlay Const. & Equip. Nathan Mayo Bldg.	172,151.12	
Citrus Inspection Bldg. a/c 806	90,814.52	
Trans. Citrus Inspection Bldg. a/c 807	62,115.98	
Const. & Equipping Orlando Office Bldg.	1,199.20	
Citrus Tree Research	60,219.55	
	5,231,204.05	
Retirement of Agric. Mk. Brd. Rev. Cert.	16,500.00	
Cancelled Warrants a/c 300	144.39	
U.S. Hay Program—Dist. of US Funds	47,927.80	
General Rev. Prison Div.	44,240.66	5,340,016.90

June 30, 1955 Bal. General Inspection Fund	1,013,618.82
June 30, 1955 Bal. Cancelled Warrant a/c 300	237.52
June 30, 1955 Bal. Agric. Mkt. Brd. a/c 900	3,741.29
June 30, 1955 Bal. Dept. of Agric. Citrus Tree Res. a/c 950	64,780.45
June 30, 1955 Bal. Cash Revolving Fund	13,500.00
June 30, 1955 Bal. Returned Check Account	64.40
GRAND TOTAL DEBITS	6,435,959.38

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956

CREDITS

July 1, 1955, Bal. General Inspection Fund		1,013,618.82
July 1, 1955, Bal. Cancelled Warrants Acct. 300		237.52
July 1, 1955, Bal, Agric. Mkt. Brd. Acct. 900		3,741.29
July 1, 1955, Bal. Dept. of Agric. Citrus Tree Research Acct. 950		64,780.45
July 1, 1955, Bal. Cash Revolving Fund		13,500.00
July 1, 1955, Returned Check Account		64.40
Revenue Collected		
Feed Penalty Fees	674.52	
Feed Inspection Fees	248,487.91	
Refund Cost of Feed Tags	4,025.24	
Fertilizer Inspection Fees	361,643.83	
Refund Cost of Fertilizer Tags	22,062.01	
Phosphate & Lime Inspection Fees	61,325.62	
Refund Cost of Phosphate & Lime Tags	60.00	
Egg Inspection Fees	99,667.55	
Refund Cost of Egg Labels	46,225.86	
Statistical Data Sold	3,144.00	
Frozen Dessert Licenses	9,040.00	
Citrus Licenses	13,740.00	
Citrus Revenue	1,978,297.88	
Seed Dealers Licenses, Labeling & Cert.	41,221.03	
Produce Dealers Licenses	17,340.00	
Poultry Inspection Fees	154,129.24	
Pesticide Inspection Fees	36,040.00	
Gasoline, Kerosene & Signal Oil Insp. Fees	1,784,020.34	
Field Note & Land Division Fees	3,858.36	
Revenue from State Markets	370,164.08	
Contributions from State Farmers Mkts. a/c 900	28,955.17	
Dept. of Agric. Citrus Tree Research a/c 950	80,000.00	
Marks & Brands	383.00	
Livestock Pavilion Fund	13,500.00	
Revenue Orlando Office Building	6,000.00	
Cancelled Warrants a/c 300	140.50	
	5,384,146.14	
General Revenue—Prison Division	42,950.49	5,427,096.63
GRAND TOTAL CREDITS		6,523,039.11

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS (Continued)
July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956

DEBITS

Expenditures

Commissioner of Agriculture	112,621.95	
Bureau of Immigration	237,550.29	
Nathan Mayo Bldg.	98,772.35	
Auditing Division	153,182.89	
State Chemist	287,751.51	
Gasoline & Oil	227,614.66	
Weights & Measures	149,010.39	
Egg & Poultry	117,773.95	
Milk & Cream	67,999.14	
Frozen Desserts	9,835.34	
Marks & Brands	5,286.66	
Supervising Inspector—Office	220,657.48	
Supervising Inspector—Field	449,794.08	
State Marketing Bureau	176,358.17	
Agricultural Marketing Board	306,357.07	
Citrus Inspection Service	1,403,471.07	
Distribution to Fed. Gov. of Citrus Fees	499,603.47	
2% Transfer to General Revenue	102,044.57	
1% Transfer to Citrus Inspection Bureau Bldg.	51,022.29	
Transfers	128,955.17	
Refunds	25,580.76	
Feed Penalty Payments	581.56	
Cap. Outlay Capital Center Elec. Dist. System	4,366.00	
Cap. Outlay Const. of St. Prison Farm Office Bldg.	10,432.49	
Cap. Outlay Const. & Equip. Add. to Nathan Mayo Bldg.	98,150.75	
Cap. Outlay Farmers Mkts Extension to Present	210,140.61	
Cap. Outlay Livestock Pav. Ext. to Present	42,149.35	
Cap. Outlay Farmers Mkts. RR Spur Tracks	1.75	
Cap. Outlay Const. of Livestock & Crop Pav. Bldg.	768.18	
Old Appropriation Forward	23,751.00	
Cancellation & Restoration	40.00	
Agric. Mkt. Brd. Retirement of Revenue Cert.	8,250.00	
Prison Division	42,950.49	
Citrus Tree Research	108,247.43	5,381,072.87

June 30, 1956, Bal. General Inspection Fund	1,066,820.74
June 30, 1956, Bal. Cancelled Warrants Acct. 300	338.02
June 30, 1956, Bal. Agric. Mkt. Board Acct. 900	24,446.46
June 30, 1956, Bal. Dept. of Agric. Citrus Tree Research Acct. 950	36,533.02
June 30, 1956, Bal. Cash Revolving Fund	13,500.00
June 30, 1956, Bal. Returned Check Account	328.00
GRAND TOTAL DERITS	6,523,039.11

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OTHER RECEIPTS (NON REVENUE) STATEMENT
July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956

CREDITS

GRANTS RECEIVED

Citrus Crop Estimate Research	15,000.00
Replacement Account Agricultural Marketing Board	27,500.00
Agric. Mkt. Brd. Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Leon County	40,000.00
Agric. Mkt. Brd. Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Pinellas County	55,000.00
Agric. Mkt. Brd. Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Pasco County	18,785.12
Agric. Mkt. Brd. Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Manatee County	41,600.00
Agric. Mkt. Brd. Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Desoto County	1,950.00
Agric. Mkt. Brd. Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Highlands County	9,000.00
Agric. Mkt. Brd. Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Martin County	20,000.00
Agric. Mkt. Brd. Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Dade County	40,000.00
Agric. Mkt. Brd. Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Sarasota County	65,000.00
Agric. Mkt. Brd. Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Duval County	32,428.00
Agric. Mkt. Brd. Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Walton County	20,000.00
Agric. Mkt. Brd. Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Nassau County	5,600.00
Agric. Mkt. Brd. Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Hillsborough County	10,000.00
GRAND TOTAL CREDITS	401,863.12

OTHER DISBURSEMENTS (NON EXPENSE)

July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956

DEBITS

DISBURSEMENTS		
Citrus Crop Estimate Research	5,382.68	
Replacement Account Agricultural Marketing Board	.00	
Agric. Mkt. Brd. Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Leon County	35,459.00	
Agric. Mkt. Brd. Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Pinellas County	600.00	
Agric. Mkt. Brd. Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Pasco County	18,785.12	
Agric. Mkt. Brd. Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Manatee County	41,600.00	
Agric. Mkt. Brd. Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Desoto County	1,950.00	
Agric. Mkt. Brd. Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Highlands County	9,000.00	
Agric. Mkt. Brd. Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Martin County	15,935.00	
Agric. Mkt. Brd. Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Dade County	.00	
Agric. Mkt. Brd. Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Sarasota County	.00	
Agric. Mkt. Brd. Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Duval County	.00	
Agric. Mkt. Brd. Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Walton County	.00	
Agric. Mkt. Brd. Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Nassau County	.00	
Agric. Mkt. Brd. Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Hillsborough County	.00	128,711.80
BALANCE STATE TREASURER JUNE 30, 1956		
Citrus Crop Estimate Research		9,617.32
Replacement Account Agricultural Marketing Board		27,500.00
Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Leon County		4,541.00
Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Pinellas County		54,400.00
Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Martin County		4,065.00
Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Dade County		40,000.00
Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Sarasota County		65,000.00
Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Duval County		32,428.00
Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Walton County		20,000.00
Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Nassau County		5,600.00
Agricultural & Livestock Bldg. Hillsborough County		10,000.00
GRAND TOTAL DEBITS		401,863.12

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FEDERAL-STATE INSPECTION SERVICE
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
July 1, 1954 - June 30, 1955

CREDITS	
July 1, 1954, Bal. Fed.-State Inspection Service	179,527.51
Revenue Collected	
Fed.-State Inspection Service	895,241.42
GRAND TOTAL CREDITS	1,074,768.93
DEBITS	
Expenditures	
Federal-State Inspection Service	917,032.68
June 30, 1955 Bal. Fed.-State Inspection Service	157,712.25
June 30, 1955 Bal. Returned Check Account	24.00
GRAND TOTAL DEBITS	1,074,768.93

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FEDERAL-STATE INSPECTION SERVICE
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
July1, 1955 - June 30, 1956

CREDITS	
July 1, 1955 Bal. Fed.-State Inspection Service	157,712.25
July 1, 1955 Bal. Returned Check Account	24.00
Revenue Collected	
Federal-State Inspection Service Fees	1,014,867.43
GRAND TOTAL CREDITS	1,172,603.68
DEBITS	
Expenditures	
Fed.-State Inspection Service	1,022,637.21
1% Transfer to General Revenue	9,255.63
½ of 1% Transfer to Citrus	4,627.81
June 30, 1956 Bal. Returned Check Account	1,244.19
June 30, 1956 Bal. Fed.-State Inspection Service	134,838.84
GRAND TOTAL DEBITS	1,172,603.68

THE CHEMICAL DIVISION

J. J. TAYLOR, *State Chemist*

The Department of Agriculture is charged with enforcing several regulatory laws controlling many commodities essential to the economy of the State. Such control must be based on factual, scientific information which is accurate and dependable.

The Chemical Division, under the direction of the State Chemist was organized to furnish such factual information by the analysis of official samples of such commodities as foods and drugs, fertilizer, stock feed, pesticides and seeds.

Official samples of the various commodities that are under regulatory control are taken up by inspectors of the Department of Agriculture and sent to the Laboratory of the State Chemist at Tallahassee for analysis. After analysis is completed, a report is made to the Commissioner with copies going to the manufacturer, the purchaser and the inspector who drew the sample, showing whether or not the product met all requirements of the law under which it came. If the product failed to meet the requirements of the law by being adulterated or misbranded, or if it failed to meet its guarantee, or was found to be below standard, or in any way failed to meet the requirements of the law, such information is incorporated in the report to the Commissioner for such action as he may see fit to take.

Violations are treated in several ways. If the offense is a minor one, such as a failure to put all the information on the label of a food or drug product, which is required by law, such as a correct statement of the net weight of the contents, it is usually considered sufficient to write the offender a letter, pointing out his failure to comply with the law and suggesting the matter be corrected. This is usually sufficient to obtain complete compliance.

If the offense is a more serious one, involving a health hazard to the public, or an adulteration involving filth in food

or economic cheats, the offender is cited to appear before the Commissioner or his representative for a hearing, at which it will be decided whether or not prosecution will follow. In some cases, such as deficiencies in fertilizers, where they do not meet the guarantee shown on the tag, the law itself fixes the penalty and it is the duty of the State Chemist to notify the manufacturer and the purchaser in his official report, the amount of the deficiency and the amount owed to the purchaser by the manufacturer as a penalty for the deficiency.

In addition to doing all the analytical work incident to the enforcement of the various regulatory laws, the State Chemist is often called upon by other State departments, such as the Geological Department and the Beverage Department, to make analyses of products coming under their respective jurisdictions, for them.

All drug stores in the State are inspected periodically by drug inspectors of the Department of Agriculture, under the direction of the State Chemist. These inspectors are registered pharmacists who check drug stocks for proper labeling and prescription files to see that restricted drugs are not sold except upon prescription. Prescription scales and balances are also checked periodically to insure their accuracy. Drug stores are also checked to see that they have the latest edition of the U.S.P. and the N.F. and to see that all drugs requiring refrigeration are kept under refrigeration and that antibiotics are not sold after expiration of their date deadline.

Following is a brief summary of official and special samples analyzed during the two years covered by this report:

*Total samples analyzed by all divisions, from July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955		17,941
Total number of official samples, legal or passed, from July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955	13,376	
Total number of official samples, illegal, from July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955	1,837	

*In addition to official samples, the total includes 2,728 special and miscellaneous samples sent in by individual citizens, other

governmental agencies or seed dealers for analysis, including comparative tests made by the Seed Laboratory.

*Total samples analyzed by all divisions, from July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956 19,287

Total number of official samples, legal or passed, from July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956 14,881

Total number of official samples, illegal, from July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956 1,908

*In addition to official samples, the total includes 2,498 special and miscellaneous samples sent in by individual citizens, other governmental agencies or seed dealers for analysis, including comparative tests made by the Seed Laboratory and analyses made by the Pesticide Laboratory in cooperation with the Federal and State government in the Mediterranean Fruit Fly Control Program.

GRAND TOTAL for all samples analyzed for the Biennium 37,228

The State Chemist issues an Annual Report showing in detail the activities and work performed by the Chemical Division, a copy of which may be obtained upon request.

FERTILIZER LABORATORIES

R. C. CROOKS, *Director*

The State Chemist is required by law to have analyzed official samples of fertilizer drawn by inspectors of the Department of Agriculture. All brands of fertilizer which are registered for sale in the State must be approved by the State Chemist. Applications for all brands of fertilizer offered for registration have been examined; some were rejected; some were refused because the brand name was misleading or fraudulent.

New methods have been worked on for chemical analysis of fertilizer. Some collaborative work has been done for the Associate Referees of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists on new methods that are being tested for the determination of phosphoric acid and potash. Instrumental procedures are being tested to replace some of the manual methods of chemical analyses.

We have cooperated with the Fertilizer Association's Research Institute in two extensive research projects to study methods of sampling fertilizer.

We are planning to expand our nitrogen laboratory and install a new instruments laboratory in the near future. The nitrogen laboratory expansion will increase the capacity by 40%. We hope to have this work completed by early fall of 1956.

SUMMARY OF FERTILIZER SAMPLES ANALYZED

July 1, 1954 - June 30, 1955

Number of Official Samples		6,363
Legal	5,742	
*Deficient	621	
Miscellaneous		67
TOTAL Samples Analyzed		6,430

*Of this number, 78 were not penalyzed since the commercial value was up.

July 1, 1955 - June 30, 1956

Number of Official Samples		6,783
Legal	6,082	
*Deficient	701	
Miscellaneous		79
Research Project Samples		129
TOTAL Samples Analyzed		6,991

*Of this number, 113 were not penalyzed since the commercial value was up.

FEED LABORATORY

HAROLD H. HOFFMAN, *Director*

A new Florida Commercial Feed Law became effective January 1, 1956. This was patterned after the Uniform Feed Bill of the Association of American Feed Control Officials, but differed with respect to several features thought necessary for our state. The new law provides for permanent registration; requires special guarantees for minerals, vitamins and drugs; and permits certain high-fiber ingredients in roughage feeds.

The new law further provides for assessment of penalties against guarantors whose products have been sold to consumers and later found to be deficient in protein or fat or excessive in fiber. These penalties are paid to the consumers through the Commissioner of Agriculture. It is believed the automatic penalties will bring about a decrease in the number of illegal samples.

Chemical determinations made on official samples during the biennium included moisture, protein, fat, fiber, ash, nitrogen-free extract, calcium, phosphorus, salt, iron, copper, cobalt, manganese, equivalent protein from non-protein nitrogen, sulfaquinoxaline, nitrophenide, nicarbazin, arsanilic acid, 3-nitro-4-hydroxyphenylarsonic acid, nicotine, phenothiazine, cadmium, and carotene.

The laboratory participated in several collaborative studies of methods for the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. The studies covered crude fat, copper, and several drug constituents.

Of the 4267 official samples analyzed, 731, or approximately 17%, were outside of tolerances. This suggests that regulatory control analyses will continue to serve as protection for consumers.

Special samples analyzed for information only totaled 295. Most of these were sent in by consumers interested in the feeding value or the presence of toxic substances.

SUMMARY OF FEED SAMPLES ANALYZED

July 1, 1954 - June 30, 1955

Number of Official Samples		2,088
Legal	1,646	
Outside of Tolerance	442	
Special Samples		162
TOTAL Samples		2,250

July 1, 1955 - June 30, 1956

Number of Official Samples		2,179
Legal	1,890	
Outside of Tolerance	289	
Special Samples		133
TOTAL Samples		2,312

FOOD AND DRUG LABORATORY

VINCENT E. STEWART, *Director*

The Food and Drug Division is charged with the enforcement of the Florida Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law which is essentially the same as the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. This year, 1956, is the fiftieth anniversary of food and drug laws in the United States. The first federal law pertaining to food and drugs was passed in 1906 and the first Florida law was passed one year later, 1907.

These laws protect the public by removing from the market products which are "adulterated" and are unsafe or unfit for use. They also prohibit the sale of "misbranded" products, or products which are falsely or inadequately labeled and protect the public from economic deceit in the sale of these products.

Enforcement of the Florida Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law requires both field and laboratory work by men with specialized, technical training. Several hundred food and drug products are analyzed by the chemists of the Food and Drug Laboratory each year in order to determine whether or not the products conform with the requirements of the Law. The laboratory staff also investigates new products and assists the manufacturer in preparing proper labels for these products before they are placed on the market.

The three drug inspectors of the division routinely inspect all drug stores in the State. These drug inspectors are constantly on the lookout for any drugs which may be in violation of the law. They also inspect the weights and balances which are used by pharmacists in compounding prescriptions. Another important duty is the investigation of the sale of certain dangerous drugs which are required to be sold only on prescription.

The inspection and regulation of certain types of food processing and manufacturing establishments is performed by the six food manufacturing plant inspectors operating under the Inspection Bureau. Bakeries, soft drink bottling plants,

fruit and vegetable canning plants, candy plants, fruit preserve plants and cold storage and locker plants are all inspected by these men. The laboratory staff works in close conjunction with these inspectors by analyzing samples of products produced in the plants and by assisting the inspectors with problems pertaining to the composition and labeling of the products.

The inspection of retail and wholesale food establishments is performed by the twenty-eight food inspectors. The laboratory staff works in close conjunction with these inspectors also. Numerous samples of food, suspected of being adulterated or misbranded, were submitted to the laboratory and were analyzed by the laboratory staff. The laboratory staff assisted these inspecters also by preparing field testing equipment and instructing the inspectors in the use of this equipment so as to facilitate the field inspection work and make it more effective.

One important innovation during the biennium was the use of a mobile laboratory for food analysis. A unit previously used by the Oil Division was renovated and placed in service for food analysis. The mobile laboratory was driven directly to the food processing plants and analyses of the products were made on the premises of the plant. This system has proved to be very effective and a new mobile laboratory will be constructed during the coming year.

The personnel of the Food and Drug Division during the biennium included five chemists, three drug inspectors, one secretary and one laboratory assistant. The number of official samples and the number of special samples which were analyzed is shown in the table below. In addition to the laboratory analysis of samples, the labeling for several hundred new food, drug and cosmetic products was examined for the manufacturers before these products were placed on the market. Chemical analyses of these new products were made in all cases where the composition of the product had a bearing on the legal status of the product. In many instances changes in the composition or labeling of the product were required before it was placed on the market.

The problem of proper enforcement of the Florida Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law increases tremendously each year as a result of the rapid growth in population of the State and the opening of many new types of food, drug and cosmetic manufacturing and processing industries. However, the quality of food, drug and cosmetic products manufactured and sold in the state has improved each year. The cooperative attitude of industry and all agencies concerned with the inspection of food, drug and cosmetic products has been responsible for the greater protection of the consuming public in the purchase of food, drug and cosmetic products.

SUMMARY OF FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES ANALYZED
July 1, 1954 - June 30, 1955

Official Food and Drug Samples	958
Legal	778
Illegal	180
Special Samples	72

SUMMARY OF FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES ANALYZED
July 1, 1955 - June 30, 1956

Official Food and Drug Samples	1597
Legal	1270
Illegal	327
Special Samples	59

PESTICIDE LABORATORY

E. R. WINTERLE, *Director*

In July, 1956, the Pesticide Laboratory will move from the quarters it has occupied since the enactment of the Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Law in 1937, to a new laboratory in the Nathan Mayo Building.

The new laboratory, needed so badly since the new Pesticide Law went into effect in 1953, will double the floor space of the old laboratory and will be well equipped for analyzing pesticides.

In June, 1955, the laboratory obtained the services of Richard A. Lapp, a student of Florida State University, and in August, 1955, William Y. Axson, a graduate of Mercer University, joined the laboratory staff.

At the present time the Pesticide Laboratory is cooperating in the Mediterranean Fruit Fly program by analyzing field samples of granular dieldrin and wettable malathion, two of the pesticides being used to eradicate this costly and destructive pest.

This laboratory has also been working on a collaborative program sponsored by the Association of American Pesticide Control Officials to study percentage variations obtained in prepared pesticide samples.

In June, 1956, there were 678 pesticide companies registered with a total of 5,617 pesticide brands. This is an increase of 178 registrants and 1,317 brands since our Thirty-Third Biennial Report.

SUMMARY OF PESTICIDE SAMPLES ANALYZED

July 1, 1954 - June 30, 1955

Number of Official Samples		1,519
Legal	1,447	
Deficient	72	
Miscellaneous Samples		7
TOTAL Samples		1,526

July 1, 1955 - June 30, 1956

Number of Official Samples		1,760
Legal	1,639	
Deficient	121	
Miscellaneous Samples		12
Pesticide-Fertilizer Samples		215
Mediterranean Fruit Fly Samples		43
TOTAL Samples		2,030

SEED LABORATORY

M. V. MEADOWS, *Chief Seed Analyst*

The Seed Laboratory tested 13,202 samples during the biennium beginning July 1, 1954 and ending June 30, 1956. Most crop seed are tested for purity and germination while vegetable seed, under the Florida Seed Law, are required to be checked for germination only. Non-uniformity of the seed lots is the main cause of purity violations. Individual bag analyses have been made on many lots of seed during the past two years. These results show wide variations which could be corrected by blending of the seed. Germination violations are also caused by non-uniform lots, as well as by poor storage conditions under the high humidity and high temperatures prevailing in Florida. Seeds which were found to be illegal, according to the Florida Seed Law, have been relabeled, recleaned, sold for purposes other than planting, or destroyed. This enforcement has been by cooperation of the seedsmen.

The number of special seed samples sent in by seedsmen or individuals has diminished considerably in the past two years (4,361 as compared with 8,034 in the previous biennium) and there has been a comparable increase in official samples (7,125 as compared with 3,618 in the previous biennium) so that the total number of samples remains near the same.

Along with testing seed for purity and germination, we are called upon to investigate all types of problems. Farmers throughout the State of Florida are becoming more variety conscious. Many complaints made by farmers have been investigated by the Seed Laboratory workers, along with members of the Inspection Bureau staff and the Agricultural Extension Service at Gainesville. Seed companies have paid damages for selling the wrong varieties, while other complaints are still pending. Many complaints investigated appeared to have been caused by poor fertilization, bad cultural practices and adverse weather conditions. Not all poor crops are caused by bad seed.

Through cooperation of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Stations many varietal tests have been made in the field.

These tests indicate that much more work should be done along this line. Arrangements are being made to make varietal testing an annual program which will offer the farmer more protection. Varietal separation of many crop varieties is impossible by seed characteristics but plant separation can be done in the field.

The following is a brief summary of the samples analyzed for purity and germination by the Seed Laboratory personnel during the last biennium:

SUMMARY OF SEED SAMPLES TESTED
July 1, 1954 - June 30, 1955

	Official	*Special*	*Certified*	*Comparative*
Number of Samples	3,596	2,310	724	110
Legal	3,074			
Illegal	522			

Total number of samples tested 6,740

SUMMARY OF SEED SAMPLES TESTED
July 1, 1955 - June 30, 1956

	Official	*Special*	*Certified*	*Comparative*
Number of Samples	3,529	2,051	761	121
Legal	3,058			
Illegal	471			

Total number of samples tested 6,462

The percentages of violations for the past two years were 14.52% and 13.35% (July 1 to June 30) as compared with 19% and 15% for the previous biennium. We feel that the seedsman is gradually doing a better job in correctly labeling the seed that he sells.

POULTRY AND EGG DIVISION
Inspection Bureau

THOS. J. MULLIN, *Director*

The Poultry and Egg Division, a separate branch of the Inspection Bureau, is charged with the responsibility of enforcing the regulatory laws governing grading, packaging, marketing, advertising and sales of poultry and eggs within the boundaries of Florida. These laws are known officially as the Florida Egg Law and the Florida Poultry Law and were enacted by the Florida Legislature for the protection of the consuming public of Florida, both citizen and tourist alike. They assure the housewives of Florida of the wholesomeness, accurate grading, packaging and advertising of eggs and poultry meat.

The production of both eggs and poultry by Florida poultry producers has increased considerably during this biennium, and, of course, with Florida's population still growing by leaps and bounds means that more poultry products are passing through sales channels to the Florida consumer than ever before. This great increase in consumption results in a larger inspection load on inspectors employed by the Poultry and Egg Division who inspect poultry and eggs exclusively. There are six inspectors assigned to the Poultry and Egg Division doing this exclusive inspection and they are assisted by almost thirty food store inspectors who inspect poultry and eggs part time while performing their routine inspection in Florida's super markets and general grocery stores.

During this biennium, because of the growing importance of the poultry industry in Florida, the 1955 Session of the Florida Legislature created what is known as the Legislative Poultry Interim Committee to investigate the problems and potentialities of Florida's poultry industry and to attempt to find solutions for these problems through the enactment of future legislation. This Legislative Poultry Interim Committee saw fit to request the services of Mr. Mullin, Director of the Poultry and Egg Division, to act in the capacity of executive secretary. The Interim Committee immediately upon adjournment of the legislative session began holding hearings in the various sections of the State and has amassed considerable information

which will be analyzed and used as a basis for future corrective legislation.

The Legislative Poultry Interim Committee also recommended to Commissioner of Agriculture Nathan Mayo the necessity for more wholesale inspectors to inspect poultry and eggs exclusively and to be assigned to the Poultry and Egg Division. Commissioner Mayo agreed to this request and four additional inspectors will be assigned to begin training for this work on July 1, 1956.

During the biennium July 1, 1954—June 30, 1956, the Poultry and Egg Division supervised the wholesomeness, as well as the proper grading, labeling, advertising and marketing of 228 million pounds of poultry, approximately one-third of which was dressed in Florida's processing plants.

During the same period personnel of the Poultry and Egg Division supervised the labeling, advertising and marketing of 131 million dozen eggs, 49% of which were produced in Florida.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF POULTRY AND EGG LAWS BY POULTRY AND EGG DIVISION

	July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955	*July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956*
Poultry		
Inspections Dealers Stocks	4,291	4,135
Inspections Processors Stocks	563	570
Inspections Producers Stocks	67	125
Inspections Truckers Stocks	1	14
Pounds Poultry Stopsaled for Violations of Poultry Law	91,751	223,315
Eggs		
Inspections Dealers Stocks	6,243	6,306
Inspections Producers Stocks	822	1,757
Inspections Truckers Stocks	5	33
Dozens Stopsaled for Violations of Egg Law	21,501	21,995
Dozens Destroyed Unfit for Consumption	59	15

DAIRY DIVISION

ALEX G. SHAW, *Chief Dairy Supervisor*
608 Seagle Building
Gainesville, Florida

The Milk and Cream Inspection personnel of the Dairy Division consist of a chief dairy supervisor, six assistant dairy supervisors, a bacteriologist-chemist and laboratory assistant. The office personnel consist of a secretary and three assistants.

The state dairy supervisors have made a total of 5,600 inspections of producing dairies within the State. These inspections cover making score sheets, checking the sanitary conditions that exist both as to equipment and methods used in the production of milk. In a number of cases it requires the drafting of plans for buildings and layouts of equipment. A total of 2,011 inspections were made of milk plants, which includes the making of score sheets, checking the buildings, methods and equipment used in the processing and packaging of the finished products. There were 2,882 inspections of ice cream plants, which includes the buildings, equipment, methods and packaging used in the manufacture of frozen desserts. Working with the many city, county and state health officials in addition to building contractors and equipment representatives, considerable time is used in conferences. A total of 2,560 conferences were held during this two year period. There are quite a number of official meetings held each year that are attended by one or more of the supervisors and in the past two years some 315 such meetings were attended.

In addition to inspection of producing dairies, milk plants and frozen desserts plants within the State, the out-of-state inspections of farm and plants were made in a total of eighteen states. These inspections are made for the purpose of determining whether the plants have producers and products that comply with the Milk, Cream and Milk Products Law. These products are used to supplement Florida's demands in case of shortages. These out-of-state inspections total 109 milk plants and 1,600 producers.

In some cases it is necessary for the supervisors to pick up special samples for cryoscopic examination and for foreign fats in frozen desserts, etc. A total of 315 special samples were collected.

The Mobile Laboratory for the analysis of milk and milk products, including frozen desserts, was put into operation during the month of October, 1955. This is a completely equipped laboratory for chemical and bacteriological examination of all types of dairy products. It will be used in cooperation with the main Pure Food and Drug Laboratory, screening out violations that can be corrected without court cases. This saves the main Laboratory considerable time and expense that can be used to more advantage on other products.

The Laboratory has been out on the road approximately three months and up to the present time has examined 3,989 samples of milk, 725 samples of frozen desserts and 124 samples of cottage cheese.

A graduate bacteriologist-chemist with the help of an assistant perform all of the analytical work in this Laboratory which should prove of great value in the enforcement of the Frozen Desserts Law and the Milk, Cream and Milk Products Law.

All of the work by the supervisors and mobile laboratory personnel calls for considerable office work. The number of original letters written within the State in regard to different functions of the department total 5,117. In addition to this, a total of 500 letters was written in regard to the inspection work by the different supervisors engaged in out-of-state inspection work. Some 800 to 900 notices were sent to producers in regard to having their cattle tested for Bangs and T. B. Diseases. The demand for lists of dairies, frozen desserts manufacturers and milk plants became so numerous that a small fee is now charged for these lists if they are to be used primarily for commercial purposes.

The Milk, Cream and Milk Products Law requires that all milk plant managers must obtain a permit to operate a milk plant and there were 280 of these issued. Technicians who test

milk and milk products for butterfat at most plant and laboratories must obtain a tester's permit. A total of 216 tester's permits were issued. The law requires that milk dealers obtain a license and there were 227 in the State and forty-six out-of-state licenses issued during this period.

This department has a very close working relationship with other state departments—the State Board of Health, State Dairy Association, the Florida State Marketing Bureau, the State Farmers' Markets, the University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station and Agricultural Extension Service, and the Florida Milk Commission of which the chief dairy supervisor is a member.

FROZEN DESSERTS DIVISION

608 Seagle Building
Gainesville, Florida

During the two years the number of wholesale manufacturers in operations is 137. Although we do not have as many wholesale frozen desserts manufacturers as in previous years, the plants and equipment have a great deal more capacity. The gallonage has increased considerably. A large percentage of frozen desserts are now being manufactured outside of the State. There has been developed a mix manufacturing industry that is of great importance. With the interest shown by the consumer in the low non-fat products, the consumption of ice milk, milk shakes and similar frozen desserts have been in great demand.

The number of retail manufacturers is now at 1021. Florida is proud of her retail outlets for frozen desserts. This State has led the field in sanitation covering retail frozen desserts. Inspection and supervision of these manufacturing plants consumes a considerable amount of time of the State Dairy Supervisors.

Florida can boast of some of the most up-to-date buildings and modern stainless steel equipment in both wholesale and retail manufacturers. Florida can boast that the quality of her frozen desserts is second to none in the country.

MARKS AND BRANDS DIVISION

608 Seagle Building
Gainesville, Florida

The Marks and Brands work has been limited to the registration of Marks and Brands in this office. This is due to the lack of funds necessary for a more complete control of this type of work. There is a total of 9485 brands registered to date. There were 513 Certificates of Brand Records and 39 Certified Copies of Brands issued during the years 1954-1956. There has been a gradual increase and a more friendly and cooperative spirit shown by the cattle interest toward the registration of Marks and Brands. Most people do not realize the work that goes into the registration of the Marks and Brands work. For instance, it took 777 letters in addition to a number of conferences, telephone calls, and telegrams to register the 513 Certificates.

This branch of our work is called upon frequently to identify the owners of cattle from ear marks and parts of hides of cattle who's cattle have caused vehicles to be wrecked. Sometimes this information is urgent and handled entirely by telephone. We furnish Certified Copies of registration to court officials in legal cases, and in some cases have been summoned to court as witnesses in such cases.

INSPECTION BUREAU

NAT MAYO, *Supervising Inspector*
MRS. BESSIE ASHENHART, *Asst. Supervising Inspector*

FIELD SUPERVISORS:
RALPH DIXON
D. L. SMITH
COUNCIL WOOTEN

The Inspection Bureau is one of fourteen divisions under the supervision of the Commissioner of Agriculture. Its headquarters is in the Nathan Mayo Building, Tallahassee, Florida. This bureau has the responsibility for the enforcement of six regulatory laws and the partial enforcement of four other laws. Our state inspection laws date back to 1889 and 1892, respectively, when our first fertilizer law and our first food laws came into existence. In 1927 the lawmakers enacted Chapter 11998, which created the Bureau of Inspection. Since that time the Legislature has passed many laws of regulatory nature and charged the Commissioner of Agriculture with enforcement thereof. At the present time the Inspection Bureau has the responsibility for enforcing the following laws: Commercial Feed Law; Commercial Fertilizer Law; Gasoline Inspection Law; Pesticide Law; Seed Law; and the Seed Certification Law. The following laws are enforced in part by the Inspection Bureau: Egg Law; Poultry Law; Weights and Measures Law; and Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law.

Practically all these laws require the registration of the manufacturer's product; correct labeling as to net weight; guaranteed analysis; and ingredient statement. The Inspection Bureau keeps all records pertaining to enforcement of the above-mentioned laws and is responsible for the general administration of the laws and the direction of the inspectors who are the enforcement officers. Samples of products coming under these laws are collected at frequent intervals by inspectors of the department and sent to the State Chemist, and Chief Oil Analyst in the oil laboratory, for fact-finding purposes.

Following is a complete tabulation of inspection work carried out by this Bureau during the past biennium.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF FLORIDA FOOD LAW, POULTRY AND EGG LAWS BY INSPECTION BUREAU

	July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955	*July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956*
Poultry		
Inspections Dealers Stocks	26,844	26.969
Inspections Processors Stocks	174	224
Inspections Producers Stocks	15	43
Inspections Truckers Stocks	207	14
Pounds Poultry Stopsaled for Violations of Poultry Law	35,405	105,656
Eggs		
Inspections Dealers Stocks	45,336	45,124
Inspections Producers Stocks	244	585
Inspections Truckers Stocks	21	32
Dozens Stop-Saled account Improper Labeling	4,114	13,278
Dozens Stop-Saled account Quality or Weight Grades	31,305	12,727
Dozens Destroyed Unfit for Consumption	763	71
Other Food Products		
Inspections of Food Stocks	60,946	60,313
Samples Drawn	239	310
Packages of Food Weighed	389,200	360,810
Packages of Food Stop-Saled Account Short Weight	19,816	18,933
Packages Food Stop-Saled OTHER than Short Weight	77,488	69,210
Pounds of Food Stop-Saled (Product not in pkgs.)	2,630	11,914
Stores Meat Checked for Sulfites	2,588	3,011
Negative Tests for Sulfites	2,640	3,094
Positive Tests for Sulfites	34	62
Packages Impure or Adulterated Food Destroyed	12,502	21,949
Pounds Impure or Adulterated Food Destroyed	11,596	10,133

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF FLORIDA FOOD LAW

	July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955	*July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956*
Bakeries, Bottling Plants, Candy Plants, Canning Plants, Fire Damaged Stock, Grist Mills, Jelly and Marmalade Plants, Meat plants including lockers, other Food Processing Plants including Cone and Seafood, Salvage Plants, and Syrup Plants		
Inspections of Bakeries	2,781	2,283
Inspections of Bottling Plants	879	645
Inspections of Candy Plants	264	218
Inspections of Canning Plants	799	735
Inspections of Fire Damaged Stock	37	127
Inspections of Grist Mills	209	236
Inspections of Jelly and Marmalade Plants	196	166
Inspections of Cold Storage, Lockers and Meat Plants	1,006	761
Inspections of other Food Processing Plants, including Cone and Seafood	497	348
Inspections of Salvage Plants	170	145
Inspections of Syrup Plants	85	69
Packages of Impure or Adulterated Food Destroyed	60,345	115,959
Pounds of Impure or Adulterated Food Destroyed	38,463	228,804
Packages of Food Stop-saled	483,000	122,331
Pounds of Food Stop-saled	247,425	596,817

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF FLORIDA COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER LAW

	July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955	*July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956*
Fertilizer		
Inspections of Dealers Stocks	14,544	16,388
Calls on Consumers	6,335	5,175
Samples Drawn	6,270	6,015
Tons Represented by Samples Drawn	92,802.24	81,907.06
Tons Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency	12.60	7.00
Tons Stop-Saled Account of Improper Tagging	34.90	16.09
Packages of Fertilizer Weighed		32,610
Packages of Fertilizer Stop Saled Account of Short Weight (Representing 439.4 tons)		9,406

Fertilizer Dealers, Importers and Manufacturers Registered With Florida Department of Agriculture

216 Registrants ..... Fiscal Year 1954-1955
222 Registrants ..... Fiscal Year 1955-1956

Brands of Mixed Fertilizers and Fertilizer Materials Registered With Florida Department of Agriculture

12,711 Brands Registered ..... Fiscal Year 1954-1955
13,771 Brands Registered ..... Fiscal Year 1955-1956

CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZER BY COUNTIES
(As Reported by Manufacturers)

County	*July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955*	*July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956*
Alachua	24,967.4	28,398.4
Baker	2,277.2	2,433.5
Bay	1,744.1	1,589.6
Bradford	5,562.7	5,006.1
Brevard	28,171.4	38,723.4
Broward	37,884.8	36,964.2
Calhoun	8,580.2	8,236.7
Charlotte	7,306.9	7,792.6
Citrus	3,019.6	3,024.0
Clay	8,369.2	7,863.5
Collier	29,767.7	34,235.2
Columbia	6,261.2	7,064.4
Dade	91,408.1	119,988.7
DeSoto	23,101.2	27,163.2
Dixie	265.0	289.6
Duval	17,282.3	19,518.1
Escambia	8,486.1	12,017.4
Flagler	4,664.1	6,233.7
Franklin	40.8	
Gadsden	21,039.8	19,227.0
Gilchrist	3,892.0	4,868.6
Glades	5,829.3	6,630.7
Gulf	419.8	302.0
Hamilton	5,599.3	5,469.0
Hardee	43,593.8	48,627.4
Hendry	17,000.6	20,524.2
Hernando	8,303.9	8,400.3
Highlands	52,507.3	61,045.4
Hillsborough	78,919.8	97,177.4
Holmes	9,242.9	7,572.0
Indian River	33,636.6	35,845.1
Jackson	34,678.2	35,877.3
Jefferson	9,596.3	8,296.5
Lafayette	2,975.2	2,954.9
Lake	131,136.3	156.619.2
Lee	30,261.7	32,723.3
Leon	9,982.9	7,521.3
Levy	5,053.4	11,844.0
Liberty	201.7	69.3

CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZERS BY COUNTIES (Continued)

County	*July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955*	*July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956*
Madison	11,446.8	10,242.9
Manatee	28,182.9	31,241.2
Marion	53,558.7	62,230.9
Martin	16,896.7	22,418.2
Monroe		30.5
Nassau	2,760.0	2,243.8
Okaloosa	5,476.0	5,553.9
Okeechobee	16,690.3	20,114.2
Orange	117,746.0	128,968.9
Osceola	24,410.8	33,437.9
Palm Beach	71,627.9	89,337.5
Pasco	52,646.3	52,331.3
Pinellas	26,155.2	26,196.4
Polk	221,990.2	250,730.4
Putnam	13,227.6	14,829.7
St. Johns	32,230.8	37,666.7
St. Lucie	41,766.3	45,181.5
Santa Rosa	13,997.7	16,200.6
Sarasota	14,392.9	18,342.1
Seminole	31,736.0	36,254.9
Sumter	9,746.8	9,637.3
Suwannee	16,302.6	15,985.5
Taylor	1,206.7	935.5
Union	3,807.1	4,853.8
Volusia	27,551.8	31,395.4
Wakulla	286.9	271.8
Walton	6,926.9	6,339.7
Washington	4,241.3	3,999.7
	1,680,040.0	1,915,109.4

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF FLORIDA COMMERCIAL FEED LAW

	July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955	*July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956*
Commercial Feed		
Inspections of Dealers Stocks	56,997	57,113
Calls on Consumers	5,898	3,890
Samples of Stock Feed Drawn	2,063	2,235
Tons of Stock Feed Represented by Samples Drawn	66,338.01	89,984.09
Tons of Stock Feed Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency	85.17	19.19
Tons of Stock Feed Stop-Saled Account of Improper Tagging	1,908.18	531.51
Packages of Stock Feed Weighed		30,701
Packages of Stock Feed Stop-Saled Account of Short Weight		6,734
Tons of Stock Feed Stop-Saled Account of Short Weight		241.40
Samples of Dog Food Drawn	48	100
Cans of Dog Food Represented by Samples Drawn	162,610	367,446
Pounds of Dog Food Represented by Samples Drawn	20,496	75
Cans of Dog Food Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency	16,944	42,165
Pounds of Dog Food Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency	15,840	
Cans of Dog Food Stop-Saled Account of Improper Tagging	50,736	705
Pounds of Dog Food Stop-Saled Account of Improper Tagging		3,562

Feed Dealers, Importers and Manufacturers Registered With Florida Department of Agriculture

490 Registrants ..... Calendar Year 1954
527 Registrants ..... Calendar Year 1955

Brands of Mixed Feed and Feed Materials Registered With Florida Department of Agriculture

5582 Brands Registered ..... Calendar Year 1954
5522 Brands Registered ..... Calendar Year 1955

Consumption of Feed in Florida Based on Inspection Fees Paid Year 1955-56 ..... 993,951.64 Tons

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF FLORIDA PESTICIDE LAW

	July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955	*July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956*
Pesticide		
Inspection of Dealers Stocks	59,196	61,793
Calls on Consumers	4,894	3,860
Samples Drawn	1,553	1,800
Pounds Stop-Saled Account of Deficiency	14,828	65,106
Pounds Stop-Saled Account of Improper Labeling	4,849	2,514
Packages of Pesticide Weighed		1,963
Packages of Pesticide Stop-Saled Account of Short Weight		1,009
Pounds of Pesticide Stop-Saled Account of Short Weight		9,522

Pesticide Dealers, Importers and Manufacturers Registered With Florida Department of Agriculture

601 Registrants ..... Calendar Year 1954
699 Registrants ..... Calendar Year 1955

Brands of Pesticides Registered With Florida Department of Agriculture

4827 Brands registered ..... Calendar Year 1954
5560 Brands registered ..... Calendar Year 1955

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF FLORIDA SEED LAW

	July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955	*July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956*
Seed		
Inspections of Dealers Stocks	17,897	16,340
Calls on Consumers	2,972	2,107
Samples Drawn	3,366	3,363
Pounds Represented by Samples Drawn	10,714,863	12,582,659
Pounds Stop-Saled Account of State Chemist's Reports	116,188	182,921
Pounds Stop-Saled Account of Improper Labeling	45,576	86,157
Pounds Destroyed Account Unfit for Planting	7,432	14,964
Packages of Seed Weighed		2,540
Pounds of Seed Stop-Saled Account of Short Weight		421

FLORIDA SEED LAW

Paid Seed Dealers' Permits Issued by Florida Department of Agriculture

830 Paid Seed Dealers' Permits Issued	Year 1954-1955
Receipts from Paid Seed Dealers' Permits	$13,868.00
966 Paid Seed Dealers' Permits Issued	Year 1955-1956
Receipts from Paid Seed Dealers' Permits	$15,600.00

FLORIDA CERTIFICATION SEED LAW
CERTIFIED SEED, CROP OF 1954

Kind	*Acres*	*Pounds of Seed Tagged & Sealed*
Hybrid Corn	1,145	927,831
Lupine	248	42,000
Oats	361	222,379
Peanuts	1,367.6	686,835
Soybeans	1,508	806,811
Watermelons	1,027	100,149

Interagency Certification
Crop of 1954

Kind	*Acres*	*Pounds of Seed Tagged & Sealed*
Corn	55	Not Available
Millet	32	Not Available

FLORIDA CERTIFICATION SEED LAW
CERTIFIED SEED, CROP OF 1955

Kind	*Acres*	*Pounds of Seed Tagged & Sealed*
Hybrid Corn	1,061.5	1,400,557
Lupine	30	3,847
Oats	864	329,686
Peanuts	1,641.7	1,470,920
Soybeans	645	667,817
Watermelons	1,197	120,943

Interagency Certification
Crop of 1955

Kind	*Acres*	*Pounds of Seed Tagged & Sealed*
Sorghum	45	Not Available
Wheat	13	Not Available
Corn	21	Not Available

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION WORK IN ENFORCEMENT OF GASOLINE INSPECTION LAW

	July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955	*July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956*
Inspections of Gasoline Pumps at Filling Stations	113,321	102,611
Gasoline Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order	5,261	8,886
Inspections of Kerosene Pumps at Filling Stations	37,517	31,043
Kerosene Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order	1,822	1,897
Inspections of Diesel and Other Pumps		3,341
Diesel Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order		34
Correction Notices Issued on Gasoline and Kerosene Pumps at Filling Stations	3,756	5,617
Inspections of Kerosene Pumps at Food Stores	7,495	7,852
Kerosene Pumps at Food Stores Found Inaccurate	298	364
Correction Notices Issued on Kerosene Pumps at Food Stores	184	233
Gasoline Samples Drawn From Retailers	41,587	43,481
Gasoline Samples Drawn From Bulk Plants, Tank Cars and Terminals	5,764	5,742
Kerosene Samples Drawn From Retailers	12,338	12,003
Kerosene Samples Drawn From Bulk Plants, Tank Cars and Terminals	1,999	1,924
Kerosene Samples Drawn at Food Stores	5,180	5,177
Gallons Gasoline Found Illegal and Controlled	42,597	44,835
Gallons Kerosene Found Illegal and Controlled	299,549	348,812

Gasoline and Kerosene Dealers, Importers and Manufacturers Registered with Florida Department of Agriculture

241 Registrants ..... As of July 1, 1956

Brands of Gasoline Registered with Florida Department of Agriculture

552 Brands Registered ..... As of July 1, 1956

Brands of Kerosene Registered with Florida Department of Agriculture

98 Brands Registered ..... As of July 1, 1956

ANALYSES PERFORMED BY STATE OIL LABORATORY
July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1956

Gasoline Analyses and Kerosene Analyses	*July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955*	*July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956*
Gasoline Analyses		
LEGAL:		
Main Laboratory:		
Interstate shipments (Complete Analyses)	2,401	2,577
Intrastate shipments (Distillation Rangs and Octane Number)	4,186	4,481
Special Samples (Varied Analyses)	62	175
Check Tests of Analyses by Field Laboratories	106	89
Mobile Field Laboratories (Distillation Range Only)		
Laboratory "A"	7,660	7,975
Laboratory "B"	7,462	6,575
Laboratory "C"	8,590	9,053
Laboratory "D"	8,466	9,055
Laboratory "F"	8,430	9,020
ILLEGAL:		
Main Laboratory	165	176
Field Laboratory	156	146
Kerosene Analyses		
LEGAL:		
Main Laboratory:		
Interstate shipments (Complete Analyses)	414	422
Intrastate shipments (Flash Point, End Point and Color)	1,488	1,370
Special Samples (Varied Analyses)	53	43
Check Tests of Analyses by Field Laboratories	0	3
Mobile Field Laboratories (Flash Point and Color)		
Laboratory "A"	3,253	3,210
Laboratory "B"	3,673	3,067
Laboratory "C"	4,012	3,933
Laboratory "D"	3,248	3,367
Laboratory "F"	3,022	3,236
ILLEGAL:		
Main Laboratory	325	397
Field Laboratory	274	354
Miscellaneous Analyses (Products other than Gasoline and Kerosene)	68	61
GRAND TOTAL	67,514	68,785

TABULATION OF GASOLINE ANALYSIS BY DISTRIBUTORS
July 1, 1954 - June 30, 1955

Distributor	*Legal*	*Contaminated*	*Stale*	*Other Illegal*	*Total*
American Oil Co.	2,861	1		1	2,863
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.	303				303
Atlantic Refining Co.	835	1		3	839
Chalmette Refining Co.	2				2
Cities Service Oil Co.	3,246	1	11	7	3,265
Citizens Oil Co.	325				325
Colonial Oil Co.	308			2	310
Gulf Oil Corporation	7,178	4	1	14	7,197
Imperial Florida Oil Co.	129				129
Pure Oil Co.	4,883	3	1	5	4,892
Republic Oil Refining Co.	874			6	880
Shell Oil Co.	3,078	4		1	3,083
Sherrill Oil Co.	159				159
Sinclair Refining Co.	4,972	4	6	9	4,991
Standard Oil Co.	7,692	3	13	5	7,713
Sun Oil Co.	1,038				1,038
The Texas Co.	3,559		44	2	3,605
Unknown Distributors	179				179
Miscellaneous Distributors	5,567	2		11	5,580
Totals	47,188	23	76	66	47,353

TABULATION OF GASOLINE ANALYSIS BY DISTRIBUTORS
July 1, 1955 - June 30, 1956

Distributor	*Legal*	*Contaminated*	*Stale*	*Other Illegal*	*Total*
American Oil Co.	2,977			1	2,978
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.	26				26
Atlantic Refining Co.	805			3	808
Cities Service Oil Co.	3,905	5	4	4	3,918
Citizens Oil Co.	488			2	490
Colonial Oil Co.	393				393
Gulf Oil Corporation	7,138	2	6	3	7,149
Imperial Florida Oil Co.	122				122
Pure Oil Co.	4,826	2	1	4	4,833
Republic Oil Refining Co.	797			1	798
Shell Oil Co.	3,024			3	3,027
Sherrill Oil Co.	60				60
Sinclair Refining Co.	4,721	9	6	28	4,764
Standard Oil Co.	7,812	6	11	8	7,837
Sun Oil Co.	1,257			13	1,270
The Texas Co.	3,773		27	2	3,802
Unknown Distributors	149			2	151
Miscellaneous Distributors	6,484	4	3	16	6,507
Totals	48,757	28	58	90	48,933

TABULATION OF KEROSENE ANALYSIS BY DISTRIBUTORS
July 1, 1954 - June 30, 1955

Distributor	*Legal*	*Low Flash Point*	*Off Color*	*Other Illegals*	*Total*
American Oil Co.	1,174	10	4	1	1,189
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.	103				103
Atlantic Refining Co.	251	4	1		256
Cities Service Oil Co.	1,314	27	3		1,344
Citizens Oil Co.	62	2	1		65
Colonial Oil Co.	86	3		1	90
Gulf Oil Corporation	2,809	34	5		2,848
Imperial Florida Oil Co.	302				302
Pure Oil Co.	1,752	14	8		1,774
Republic Oil Refining Co.	248	1	3	1	253
Shell Oil Co.	819	10	7		836
Sherrill Oil Co.	79				79
Sinclair Refining Co.	2,290	32	7	1	2,330
Standard Oil Co.	3,458	17	16		3,491
Sun Oil Co.	270				270
The Texas Co.	1,164	5	2	2	1,173
Unknown Distributors	447	5	4	1	457
Miscellaneous Distributors	2,639	47	16	7	2,709
Totals	19,267	211	77	14	19,569

TABULATION OF KEROSENE ANALYSIS BY DISTRIBUTORS
July 1, 1955 - June 30, 1956

Distributor	*Legal*	*Low Flash Point*	*Off Color*	*Other Illegals*	*Total*
American Oil Co.	1,095	15	9	3	1,122
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co.	9				9
Atlantic Refining Co.	241	2	2		245
Cities Service Oil Co.	1,390	31	3	3	1,427
Citizens Oil Co.	137	2	1		140
Colonial Oil Co.	105	2			107
Gulf Oil Corporation	2,629	27	4	6	2,666
Imperial Florida Oil Co.	33	1			34
Pure Oil Co.	1,861	25	18	7	1,911
Republic Oil Refining Co.	120	2		2	124
Shell Oil Co.	805	9	13	1	828
Sherrill Oil Co.	35				35
Sinclair Refining Co.	2,138	26	13	5	2,182
Standard Oil Co.	3,337	24	19	4	3,384
Sun Oil Co.	220				220
The Texas Co.	1,224	17	4		1,245
Unknown Distributors	472	6	6	1	485
Miscellaneous Distributors	2,814	38	23	27	2,902
Totals	18,665	227	115	59	19,066

TABULATION OF GASOLINE AND KEROSENE PUMPS TESTED FOR ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT

July 1, 1954 - June 30, 1955

County	*Test of Gasoline Pumps*	*Gasoline Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order*	*Test of Kerosene Pumps*	*Kerosene Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order*	*Gasoline and Kerosene Correction Notices*
Alachua	2,431	85	965	17	33
Baker	307	11	138	4	2
Bay	2,605	35	830	6	37
Bradford	804	21	289	1	9
Brevard	2,079	106	638	56	9
Broward	4,959	304	1,175	135	279
Calhoun	313	25	127	14	13
Charlotte	348	1	95	2	1
Citrus	435	22	134	1	16
Clay	1,458	13	605		12
Collier	657	4	162		3
Columbia	1,038	65	352	10	26
Dade	12,685	917	3,042	200	682
De Soto	314	9	136	1	5
Dixie	361	13	113	1	6
Duval	8,348	572	3,460	189	380
Escambia	3,452	97	1,146	63	128
Flagler	797	5	245	1	5
Franklin	230	16	75	3	7
Gadsden	752	47	332	67	34
Gilchrist	217	13	57	2	10
Glades	163	3	36	4	
Gulf	467		190	2	2
Hamilton	489	30	153	7	15
Hardee	546	15	218	6	19
Hendry	381	3	113		
Hernando	325		112		
Highlands	905	28	336	18	29
Hillsborough	6,619	335	2,560	173	288
Holmes	507	12	268	3	13
Indian River	845	45	308	29	5

Jackson	1,234	83	561	96	72
Jefferson	629	32	244	18	21
Lafayette	157	8	61		2
Lake	1,444	28	531	13	32
Lee	1,760	21	506	1	17
Leon	1,722	90	594	60	73
Levy	1,010	27	332	1	7
Liberty	164	24	68	10	15
Madison	593	16	247	5	6
Manatee	1,475	39	433	8	34
Marion	1,544	62	569	11	32
Martin	617	16	206	6	9
Monroe	2,433	60	406	15	65
Nassau	784	49	210	18	23
Okaloosa	1,126	41	360	11	42
Okeechobee	227	13	72	2	
Orange	5,644	755	1,639	207	543
Osceola	823	36	292	12	3
Palm Beach	5,550	84	1,668	25	45
Pasco	998	38	407	26	35
Pinellas	5,095	283	1,570	60	224
Polk	5,504	138	2,227	39	125
Putnam	2,543	4	1,007		3
St. Johns	1,388	106	487	28	82
St. Lucie	1,101	63	393	40	3
Santa Rosa	721	25	290	13	36
Sarasota	1,680	16	429	2	12
Seminole	996	15	368	4	2
Sumter	337	15	129	6	15
Suwannee	740	30	349	11	22
Taylor	1,194	44	276	12	20
Union	223	7	112		3
Volusia	3,905	81	1,157	18	19
Wakulla	343	34	129	14	17
Walton	1,174	17	491	14	23
Washington	606	9	287	1	6
TOTALS	113,321	5,261	37,517	1,822	3,756

TABULATION OF GASOLINE AND KEROSENE PUMPS TESTED FOR ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT
July 1, 1955 - June 30, 1956

County	*Test of Gasoline Pumps*	*Gasoline Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order*	*Test of Kerosene Pumps*	*Kerosene Pumps Found Inaccurate or Otherwise Out of Order*	*Test of Diesel & Other Pumps*	*Correction Notices Gasoline and Kerosene*
Alachua	1,789	80	584	18	84	50
Baker	323	43	139	16	2	34
Bay	2,160	59	665	7	85	35
Bradford	505	24	179	2	14	14
Brevard	1,042	113	297	8	25	116
Broward	4,470	776	1,002	153	138	464
Calhoun	342	26	139	9	5	11
Charlotte	318	4	78	1	8	4
Citrus	452	16	149	3	7	13
Clay	1,455	29	570	6	8	22
Collier	550	14	133	1	19	19
Columbia	1,045	119	367	62	26	90
Dade	12,118	2,289	2,863	228	417	1,038
De Soto	327	33	139	8		19
Dixie	249	33	60	10	4	21
Duval	5,394	514	1,648	178	488	264
Escambia	3,102	112	871	47	120	136
Flagler	670	17	216	2	31	12
Franklin	215	3	62		10	3
Gadsden	807	37	358	26	8	39
Gilchrist	159	26	45	6		22
Glades	156	3	29	1	4	
Gulf	321		134			
Hamilton	441	70	150	21	15	51
Hardee	491	16	189	11	9	23
Hendry	371	6	93	1	23	7
Hernando	346	5	104		3	5
Highlands	536	42	155	14	33	29
Hillsborough	7,454	613	2,443	162	260	416
Holmes	508	6	260		2	5
Indian River	387	28	127	4	16	21

Jackson	1,338	123	592	46	31	89
Jefferson	518	43	193	36	21	47
Lafayette	128	11	50	5	1	16
Lake	1,734	82	628	8	35	60
Lee	1,529	26	435	2	29	21
Leon	1,487	70	467	33	57	56
Levy	893	27	239	2	56	16
Liberty	165	7	62	8	4	10
Madison	569	37	251	27	11	38
Manatee	1,601	34	460	19	30	48
Marion	2,324	135	785	33	57	88
Martin	578	10	178		8	6
Monroe	2,216	84	387	9	147	60
Nassau	616	42	143	11	36	23
Okaloosa	1,022	35	297	15	10	40
Okeechobee	354	10	103	3	12	1
Orange	5,412	800	1,550	216	166	573
Osceola	408	59	142	5	7	59
Palm Beach	5,488	159	1,476	13	134	86
Pasco	971	26	363	2	24	16
Pinellas	5,509	826	1,531	73	66	436
Polk	4,365	333	1,527	104	182	236
Putnam	2,354	36	929	8	37	33
St. Johns	1,055	121	319	26	22	70
St. Lucie	684	54	198	12	36	39
Santa Rosa	938	25	326	13	30	40
Sarasota	1,843	38	476	4	17	31
Seminole	936	30	345	15	35	26
Sumter	447	24	177	5	19	22
Suwannee	548	72	249	49	4	63
Taylor	1,059	121	241	25	51	90
Union	222	28	88	11	24	27
Volusia	2,968	123	839	33	51	106
Wakulla	369	32	128	5	9	22
Walton	800	27	326	5	17	18
Washington	660	20	295	11	1	22
TOTALS	102,611	8,886	31,043	1,897	3,341	5,617

STATE OIL LABORATORY

NALLS BERRYMAN, *Assistant State Chemist*

The State Oil Laboratory is mainly concerned with the enforcement of the Gasoline and Kerosene Inspection Law. The purpose of this law is to protect the purchaser of gasoline and kerosene, both retail buyer and wholesale buyer, as to the quality and quantity of these products. The Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Florida is made the chief enforcement officer. The law gives him authority to promulgate regulations setting up standards for gasoline and kerosene, and tolerances and specifications for measuring devices, and other necessary and reasonable regulations he deems essential for properly enforcing the law. It also makes provision for the appointment by the Governor of an Assistant State Chemist who has charge of the analyzing and testing of these products. It is of interest to know that this law and the regulations have been upheld by the State Supreme Court.

The enforcement of this law has developed into quite a big job. On June 30, 1956, there were 29,022 retail measuring pumps dispensing gasoline to the public from 9,755 filling stations, many local bulk tanks and numerous terminal tanks and 12,788 retail kerosene outlets at both filling stations and stores.

The Department has set up a minimum standard that specifies what can be called and sold as gasoline or kerosene under any conditions. These standards or specifications are based on the Federal specifications for motor gasoline and kerosene. In addition to this, every gasoline must have a brand name, such brand name to be registered with the Department along with the specifications of the gasoline so named. Since all retail dispensing pumps must bear a registered brand name, it is up to the Department to see that the gasoline dispensed complies with the specifications registered for that brand name. By this means we see that the public gets the quality of gasoline for which the brand name stands.

The enforcement of these standards requires the taking and testing of thousands of samples. The samples are taken by

the Inspectors of the Inspection Bureau of the Department of Agriculture from bulk tanks and filling stations.

The testing of these samples is done by the State Oil Laboratory. The State Oil Laboratory consists of a main laboratory in the Nathan Mayo Building in Tallahassee and five portable or field laboratories on trucks. The laboratory in Tallahassee is equipped to make complete tests and analyses on gasoline and kerosene. To this laboratory are shipped samples taken by inspectors from every shipment of these products entering the state. A complete analysis is made on each of these samples and the distribution of any shipment found below standard is stopped immediately. Also analysis of each shipment is recorded and furnished to the portable laboratories. The duty of the portable laboratories is to stop in each county of their respective territories and test gasoline and kerosene samples brought to them by the inspector. The inspector draws these samples from the retail pumps at filling stations and grocery stores in the county being worked. As it has already been determined by the main laboratory that these products when they originally entered the state were refined up to standard, the problem from then on is to determine whether the gasoline is sold under the proper brand name, has been subjected to excessive evaporation, or whether any foreign material, such as kerosene, distillate, or solvent has been added. In the case of kerosene, the tests made will show whether the product has been contaminated with gasoline, fuel oil, or similar products. Kerosene containing any appreciable amount of gasoline is a dangerous product. Also the analyst will note whether the gasoline or kerosene is dirty, that is, whether it contains water or suspended matter that would cause trouble in use.

Any retail pump dispensing a definitely below-standard gasoline or kerosene is immediately sealed by the inspector on the advice of the analyst in charge of the portable laboratory. The samples are taken, tested, and action taken all on the same day. This is the main reason for a portable laboratory that can be close to the field of operations. The remainder of the sample found to be illegal is shipped to the laboratory

in Tallahassee for retesting and, in many instances, a more complete analysis than is possible with the portable laboratory. On the basis of this report, final disposition is made of the product in question.

The disposition of such illegal gasoline or kerosene is important and of interest. The policy of the Department of Agriculture is to confiscate below-standard gasoline if the condition is caused by the addition or substitution of any material, including gasoline of a lower quality. Gasoline found below standard, such condition being caused by age or natural causes, is not confiscated but is withheld from sale to the public until same has been brought up to standard, or the Department may release same to the owner for use in his own equipment. Kerosene having a flash point below 100°F. is confiscated. Other below-standard kerosene is withheld from sale until corrected, released as is for use by the owner in his own equipment, or allowed sold as another product for which it may be satisfactory, such as tractor fuel.

The main laboratory also tests any samples the inspectors may find necessary to have tested when the portable laboratory is not in his territory; thus, if necessary, a product can be tested at any time, should a complaint arise.

With the present equipment and personnel, the State Oil Laboratory is testing about 5,700 samples a month. During the past fiscal year approximately .8% of the samples tested were found below standard, and the products represented were stopped from sale. This percentage is about the same as the year before, and considerably less than found in the early years of enforcement.

The Gasoline Inspection Law also makes the services of the State Oil Laboratory available to any citizen of Florida for testing gasoline or kerosene samples if a few simple conditions are complied with to assure a fair sample and to identify it properly. The laboratory receives and tests quite a few samples under this classification. The laboratory also makes analyses on various petroleum products submitted by several State Departments.

The State Oil Laboratory issues a MONTHLY REPORT listing in detail the analyses made, from whom the samples were taken, whether legal or not and various other details. At the end of each fiscal year these reports are bound and issued in the form of an annual report. Any citizen of Florida may obtain these reports by requesting same from the State Oil Laboratory, Nathan Mayo Building, Tallahassee, Florida.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DIVISION

NALLS BERRYMAN, *Director*

The 1945 session of the State Legislature passed a comprehensive Weights and Measures Law. This law requires the testing for accuracy of measurement all commercial weighing and measuring devices and the checking of the marked weight of packaged goods. The duty of administering the Act and enforcing its provisions is vested in the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Florida. All expenses incurred in the administration of the Act are payable from the General Inspection Fund of the Department of Agriculture. There is no fee collected under the Weights and Measures Law.

The Department has enforced as many of the features of the law as could be financed by the General Inspection Fund. An appreciable amount of work was performed by the same personnel used by the Department in enforcing older laws. Some types of the work had been required under these other laws, and other duties were added to the same men. The Inspection Bureau has been inspecting retail gasoline and kerosene measuring pumps, checking the marked weight of packaged goods, and the Food and Drug Division has been testing prescription balances.

The testing of wholesale petroleum products measuring devices, scales, weights, and other measuring devices is performed by special men under the Weights and Measures Division.

The office of the Weights and Measures Division is in Tallahassee. In this office is carefully kept the state standards of weight, volume, and length. These standards are of the highest grade and have been certified by the National Bureau of Standards. A laboratory is also maintained and equipped with the necessary balances and other apparatus necessary for comparing the standards with field test weights and measures. Many commercial test weights and test measures are also calibrated in this laboratory.

The commercial scales throughout the state are tested by field inspectors equipped as follows: Eight men carrying 400 pounds of test weights in their cars test small scales; three truck units carrying 4,000 pounds of test weights are used for testing medium size scales which include cattle scales; and one heavy truck unit carrying 20,000 pounds of test weights is used for testing truck scales. Each truck unit is manned by an inspector and an assistant.

The testing of gasoline, kerosene and fuel oil measuring devices is another activity of the Weights and Measures Division and the Inspection Bureau.

A series of regulations has been set up giving specifications and tolerances for gasoline, kerosene, and fuel oil measuring devices. The Inspection Bureau, through the field inspectors, make frequent tests of *retail* measuring devices or pumps, to see that they measure within these tolerances and also that the pumps comply with certain specifications as to the mechanism of the pump. A correction notice is issued to the owner or operator of pumps found out of tolerance by a comparatively small amount. Those out of tolerance double the tolerance are condemned until repaired. The tolerance is three cubic inches for the first gallon and one cubic inch more allowed for each additional gallon. The tolerance is half of this for new pumps and pumps being re-tested after having been found out of tolerance and subsequently adjusted or repaired.

Another point of interest connected with gasoline pumps is the regulation requiring type approval, by the Commissioner, of any new model pump or attachment before they are used commercially in Florida. This is to head off installation of pumps that will not comply with the regulations. A sample pump is submitted, set up in the laboratory, and tested as a measuring device under many conditions, to determine if constructed in accordance with the regulations, and written approval or disapproval is issued.

The testing of wholesale measuring devices is a more complicated proposition than gasoline and kerosene pumps. This work is done by the Weights and Measures Division, which is

also part of the Department of Agriculture. The devices may be divided into two classes, truck tank compartments and meters. The bulk of this work is done by two portable units, manned by two men, each consisting of a 2 ton truck, with special body carrying a series of measures, ranging from one pint to 1000 gallons, pump, air compressor, hoses and miscellaneous tools and devices. When calibrating compartments, a 100, 50 and 10 gallon measure are placed on a platform built on the roof of the truck body. The tank truck is run along side and measured water is run by gravity into the compartment and thus the capacity determined. If the compartments are equipped with proper fill indicators, the delivery lines do not trap liquid, and other such requirements are complied with, the capacity of each compartment is stenciled near the fill dome, a metal tag with identifying number attached at rear of tank and capacity certificate issued. Compartments that do not comply are condemned as a measuring device until brought up to specification. The principle of operation is simple, but there are many details to be taken into consideration.

In testing meters, the proper size measure is selected, placed in position to receive flow from meter, check runs made, and accuracy of meter noted. If the meter is delivering out of tolerance, it is adjusted whenever possible by the inspector and sealed correct. If it cannot be adjusted, a correction notice is issued or it is condemned depending on the degree of inaccuracy. A pump and hose is rigged up to empty the measure after each test run. The thousand gallon measure is pulled as a two wheel trailer by the truck. With these two truck units and two smaller trailer units we are able to check all the meters twice a year and truck tank compartments used as a measure once a year. There is in the laboratory in Tallahassee a series of measures calibrated and certified correct by the National Bureau of Standards that are used to calibrate field measures.

Early in the fall of 1955 the Department authorized construction of a small building in the next block east of the Nathan Mayo Building to be known as the calibrating building. This building is to be used to house our Bureau of Standards calibrated measures and a series of secondary volume stand-

ards, and is especially designed so that these standards may be efficiently used to calibrate all types of field volume standards. It also will be an efficient unit for calibrating vehicle tank compartments and vehicle meters of both the power and gravity type. We expect the calibrating building to be in operation by the fall of 1956.

During the last fiscal year, 1955-1956, the Division tested 35,287 scales of all types, 3,396 wholesale petroleum meters, and 4,436 truck tank compartments.

The Weights and Measures Division issues monthly reports showing in detail the results of scale testing and vehicle tank and meter calibrations.

During the year the Division has assisted the Food and Fertilizer Inspectors of the Department of Agriculture in determining the true weight of many commodities.

The Division will make routine inspection of other measuring devices if money can be made available from the General Inspection Fund for this purpose.

The following five pages give in some detail a summary of the scales, vehicle tank compartments, and wholesale meters tested during the two fiscal years covered by this report.

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DIVISION

SCALES TESTED
July 1, 1954 - June 30, 1955

County	*Number in Compliance with law*	*Number not in compliance with law*	*Total tests*	*Percent not complying with law*
Alachua	623	116	739	15.7
Baker	134	8	142	5.6
Bay	498	72	570	12.6
Bradford	126	17	143	11.9
Brevard	436	57	493	11.6
Broward	1,012	200	1,212	16.5
Calhoun	101	8	109	7.3
Charlotte	28	6	34	17.6
Citrus	59	8	67	12.0
Clay	97	16	113	14.2
Collier	47	10	57	17.5
Columbia	418	36	454	7.9
Dade	3,433	939	4,372	21.5
DeSoto	105	34	139	24.5
Dixie	72	15	87	17.2
Duval	2,479	297	2,776	10.7
Escambia	1,012	158	1,170	13.5
Flagler	74	14	88	15.9
Franklin	133	24	157	15.3
Gadsden	482	71	553	12.8
Gilchrist	42	8	50	16.0
Glades	27	8	35	22.9
Gulf	105	22	127	17.3
Hamilton	119	5	124	4.0
Hardee	161	24	185	13.0
Hendry	67	13	80	16.3
Hernando	72	10	82	12.2
Highlands	202	23	225	10.2
Hillsborough	3,096	419	3,515	11.9
Holmes	114	18	132	13.6
Indian River	105	34	139	24.5
Jackson	555	75	630	11.9
Jefferson	193	28	221	12.7
Lafayette	52	1	53	1.9
Lake	215	55	270	20.4
Lee	110	20	130	15.4
Leon	372	58	430	13.5

SCALES TESTED—1954-1955 (Continued)

County	*Number in Compliance with law*	*Number not in compliance with law*	*Total tests*	*Percent not complying with law*
Levy	145	27	172	15.7
Liberty	47	2	49	4.1
Madison	168	19	187	10.2
Manatee	340	55	395	13.9
Marion	410	67	477	14.0
Martin	82	6	88	6.8
Monroe	202	56	258	21.7
Nassau	225	16	241	6.6
Okaloosa	295	40	335	11.9
Okeechobee	90	22	112	19.6
Orange	1,165	259	1,424	18.2
Osceola	177	33	210	15.7
Palm Beach	1,147	262	1,409	18.6
Pasco	231	33	264	12.5
Pinellas	1,465	213	1,678	12.7
Polk	1,537	273	1,810	15.1
Putnam	409	47	456	10.3
St. Johns	482	103	585	17.6
St. Lucie	232	39	271	14.4
Santa Rosa	142	20	162	12.3
Sarasota	384	87	471	18.5
Seminole	328	86	414	20.8
Sumter	122	22	144	15.3
Suwannee	359	45	404	11.1
Taylor	146	10	156	6.4
Union	28	4	32	12.5
Volusia	829	132	961	13.7
Wakulla	91	12	103	11.7
Walton	144	17	161	10.6
Washington	148	14	162	8.4
TOTALS	28,546	4,948	33,494	14.8

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DIVISION

SCALES TESTED
July 1, 1955 - June 30, 1956

County	*Number in Compliance with law*	*Number not in compliance with law*	*Total tests*	*Percent not complying with law*
Alachua	365	106	471	22.5
Baker	81	8	89	9.0
Bay	400	91	491	18.5
Bradford	116	11	127	8.7
Brevard	263	51	314	16.2
Broward	970	306	1,276	24.0
Calhoun	87	6	93	6.5
Charlotte	106	42	148	28.4
Citrus	70	10	80	12.5
Clay	102	5	107	4.7
Collier	152	82	234	35.0
Columbia	215	28	243	11.5
Dade	3,205	646	3,851	16.8
DeSoto	129	43	172	25.0
Dixie	56	14	70	20.0
Duval	2,300	218	2,518	8.7
Escambia	1,827	287	2,114	13.6
Flagler	89	18	107	16.8
Franklin	59	19	78	24.4
Gadsden	236	67	303	22.1
Gilchrist	42	8	50	16.0
Glades	32	15	47	32.0
Gulf	135	16	151	10.6
Hamilton	105	9	114	7.9
Hardee	206	58	264	22.0
Hendry	82	35	117	30.0
Hernando	77	25	102	24.5
Highlands	231	99	330	30.0
Hillsborough	2,890	384	3,274	11.7
Holmes	134	22	156	14.1
Indian River	101	21	122	17.2
Jackson	367	57	424	13.4
Jefferson	47	19	66	28.8
Lafayette	34	5	39	12.8
Lake	637	136	773	17.6
Lee	476	221	697	31.7
Leon	337	138	475	29.1

SCALES TESTED—1955-1956 (Continued)

County	*Number in Compliance with law*	*Number not in compliance with law*	*Total tests*	*Percent not complying with law*
Levy	48	4	52	7.7
Liberty	19	8	27	29.6
Madison	154	12	166	7.2
Manatee	352	56	408	13.7
Marion	425	119	544	21.9
Martin	187	41	228	18.0
Monroe	214	72	286	25.2
Nassau	124	17	141	12.1
Okaloosa	401	58	459	12.6
Okeechobee	78	50	128	39.1
Orange	2,027	351	2,378	14.8
Osceola	173	28	201	13.9
Palm Beach	1,231	217	1,448	15.0
Pasco	333	39	372	10.5
Pinellas	1,329	210	1,539	13.6
Polk	1,722	340	2,062	16.5
Putnam	401	85	486	17.5
St. Johns	444	73	517	14.1
St. Lucie	400	96	496	19.4
Santa Rosa	215	34	249	13.7
Sarasota	232	48	280	17.1
Seminole	486	97	583	16.6
Sumter	115	34	149	22.8
Suwannee	233	19	252	7.5
Taylor	138	21	159	13.2
Union	56	5	61	8.2
Volusia	909	121	1,030	11.7
Wakulla	51	22	73	30.1
Walton	193	28	221	12.7
Washington	179	26	205	12.7
TOTALS	29,630	5,657	35,287	16.0

SUMMARY OF WHOLESALE GASOLINE AND KEROSENE MEASURING DEVICES TESTED FOR ACCURACY OF MEASUREMENT

July 1, 1954 - June 30, 1955

VEHICLE TANKS

Total Number of Vehicle Tanks	1366
Not Calibrated and Correction Notices Issued	18
Compartments Found within Tolerance	5181
Compartments Found not within Tolerance and Corrected	189

METERS

Total Number of Meters	2851
Not Calibrated and Correction Notices Issued	15
Meters Found within Tolerance	1896
Meters Found not within Tolerance and Corrected	940

July 1, 1955 - June 30, 1956

VEHICLE TANKS

Total Number of Vehicle Tanks	1120
Not Calibrated and Correction Notices Issued	20
Compartments Found within Tolerance	4262
Compartments Found not within Tolerance and Corrected	154

METERS

Total Number of Meters	3396
Not Calibrated and Correction Notices Issued	4
Meters Found within Tolerance	2379
Meters Found not within Tolerance and Corrected	1013

FLORIDA STATE MARKETING BUREAU

NEILL RHODES, *Commissioner*
508 West Adams Strees
Jacksonville, Florida

This Marketing Bureau is a division within the Department of Agriculture supported by the General Inspection Fund. The head of this Bureau is the State Marketing Commissioner, who is appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The duties of the Marketing Commissioner as detailed in the laws of Florida are (in part) as follows:

"The duties of the State Marketing Commissioner shall be to receive and compile reports on all fruits, vegetables, and other farm products as are grown in the state, to publish same in the state press that will do so without cost, to obtain and disseminate information as to carrier's rates, to collect information as to additional market centers and their capacity, and to keep and compile a statement of all shipments moving out of the state, that through this information the farmers and producers can be kept posted as to exact conditions existing in the state and the several markets of the country, to better cooperate with and prevent loss to our people, and to cooperate with the United States government in establishing and maintaining a market news system. . . . to do all that can be done in connection with the Commissioner of Agriculture to bring relief to and aid in the marketing and distribution of Florida's products."

In carrying out these duties a staff of specialists in Poultry and Dairy Products; Livestock and Field Crops; and in All Commodities is maintained. Also Market News Representatives are maintained at various points. These representatives, together with market managers, operators and others, furnish this bureau with the movement and market prices of the various agricultural products.

Reports on such market prices and movements in Florida and in the large markets of the United States and Canada are

received, compiled and very promptly made available to the growers of agricultural products and the purchasers thereof by wire, telephone, radio, teletype and the press. This service is just as prompt as it is possible to do with all modern methods of communication.

The policy and practice of this Bureau is well expressed in the Foreword of the Twentieth Biennial Report of the State Marketing Bureau from which the following excerpts are quoted:

"Our economy is expanding, its growth involves consideration of an increasing population and a rising standard of living. Our system develops new products requiring new markets, and markets also for an additional volume of the regularly established products.

In the buying and selling process of agricultural production, all financially interested parties should be promptly, accurately and equally well-informed. Florida farmers place their production into our diversified marketing system which consists of thousands of individual firms, and market information for those growers can be the most effectively collected and economically distributed by State and Federal agencies. They should not, however, replace private initiative in the marketing process.

The last two-year period has seen notable changes in the marketing of farm products, not only in the development of new products and methods of processing them, but in distribution practices. At the same time marketing problems of farmers have been intensified by rising surpluses and falling prices of their production.

Surplus agricultural production has become one of our major national problems; often the day-to-day surplus moved in food distribution channels becomes of grave concern to the grower and shipper. He cannot afford to move his products below cost; he cannot actually determine such factors as supply and demand, movement, distribution, nor evaluate market prices and other conditions without readily available, reliable market news information.

Market information is a cornerstone of modern agricultural enterprise. Everything in everyday use is bought and sold at prices displayed or advertised competitively except products at the farm. No segment of industry has greater need for factual data as to the current value of products than agriculture. The small farmer particularly has neither the finances nor facilities for obtaining such vital information.

Official market information offers the grower the means whereby he can distribute his products so as to avoid market gluts and seek the most favorable market at any time. It also provides a ready check as to consignment returns. Consequently, the Florida State Marketing Bureau has gone all out to provide our farmers such indispensable information."

A copy of this division's Twentieth Biennial Report can be secured from the address given.

STATE FARMERS' MARKETS SYSTEM

L. H. LEWIS, *Director of State Markets*
P. O. Box 1191
Winter Haven, Fla.

"There is hereby created a State Agricultural Marketing Board . . . the duties of which shall be . . . and to provide any other information and assistance necessary to the efficient selling of farm products; to acquire suitable sites and erect thereon necessary marketing facilities . . . and make such charges for services as will cover costs of operation and maintenance . . . all collections for charges . . . shall be deposited monthly with the state treasurer to the credit of the general inspection fund, special state farmers market account . . . to be used toward payment of expenses of operation, maintenance and equipment . . . on requisitions approved for payment by the Commissioner of Agriculture of Florida . . . ." so reads a portion of the Florida law establishing the first and finest system of state owned and operated farmers markets.

The enactment of this law fulfilled the wholehearted desire of Nathan Mayo, Commissioner of Agriculture, to actively and efficiently help Florida farmers market their produce. These markets, started twenty-two years ago, when the first one was built at Sanford, play a large role in Florida's fruit, vegetable and livestock industry. Prices determined here influence prices on state and private markets nation-wide. During these years 164,385,928½ packages have been sold through the markets with gross receipts totaling $545,243,337.54.

Operated seasonally on a twelve to twenty-four hour basis produce is assembled in carlots and multiple carlots, small or big truck lots in species or variety of produce to satisfy the most demanding needs.

Built primarily as sheds to bring produce and buyers together for the mutual benefit of maximum volume and increased buying power, competitive selling and buying, the markets have grown to a physical valuation of $3,609,487.22 at the end of the fiscal year 1955-56.

The markets are state owned and operated, a self-supporting division through package fees, stall, packing house, office and concession rentals, commissions, etc., of the State Department of Agriculture.

Each market is operated differently, to suit the needs of the area. Shipping point inspection is provided on many, auctioneers, market-news service, communication and other services are generally available.

No produce is purchased by the State Markets. Market Managers and personnel at all times assist through many avenues to dispose of produce satisfactorily to growers, to the liking of the buyer and to the pleasure of the consumer.

Through cooperation with other divisions of the State Department of Agriculture as well as other agricultural education workers, the market activities and services are extended.

The livestock markets serve as mediums of exchange—where producers may sell surpluses, finished livestock or that which he does not want, and purchase live—stock to suit his needs or desires. They give him an opportunity to cull his herd or increase it. He may sell large or small volume, by head or pound, individual or groups, or livestock may be pooled by grade with other producers' livestock. Commissions are charged for handling.

Vegetable and livestock markets are an advantage to buyers as generally they can buy in carlots or more or less and buy without seeking the produce or livestock throughout the country side individually.

Markets were originally built through use of local, Federal and State funds. Under such conditions many were built where no need existed, most of these have been abandoned, remaining ones have been expanded and new ones added.

Total Gross Sales on Markets July 1, 1934 through June 30, 1946 $139,360,371.23

(No complete record of commodity units was kept.)

Operations for the past ten years show:
(For Fruit, Vegetable & Livestock Auctions)

Fiscal Year Ended	*Markets Number*	*Units Number*	*Commodity Sales*	
June 30, 1947	27	10,159,418	33,896,218.60	
June 30, 1948	24	11,216,887	28,928,326.93	
June 30, 1949	23	13,142,970	38,353,675.99	
June 30, 1950	21	13,475,138	35,409,751.98	
June 30, 1951	20	22,236,273	44,929,094.60	
June 30, 1952	22	17,177,921	46,910,032.18	
June 30, 1953	20	16,044,371	41,117,555.30	
June 30, 1954	19	16,769,394	39,316,779.97	
June 30, 1955	19	16,257,991	46,886,247.68	
June 30, 1956	18	18,053,109½	48,346,268.98	
Sales during the last ten years				404,093,952.21
TOTAL SALES				$543,454,323.44

ARCADIA STATE LIVESTOCK MARKET opened June 30, 1939. Property valuation $65,930.98. Excellent highways and Atlantic Coast Line Railroad serve the market.

Total Sales July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1956:

Cattle	36,208	Head (Sold CWT)	$1,586,841.60

All sales are by auction.

BONIFAY STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened November 11, 1938. Property valuation $27,377.63. Excellent highways and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad serve the market.

Total Sales July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1956:

Hogs	10,527	Head (Sold CWT)	$267,038.53
Fld. Crops	37,545	Units	38,285.71
	48,072		$305,324.24

Auction sales on livestock and pecans. Private sales on field crops and vegetables.

BROOKER STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened May 3, 1952, as a vegetable market with volume emphasis on Red Bliss Potatoes. Property valuation $96,591.35. Excellent highways and the Seaboard Air Line Railroad serve the market. Sales July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1956 totaled $551,556.36 for 216,696 units.

DEFUNIAK SPRINGS STATE LIVESTOCK MARKET opened September 11, 1940. Property valuation $35,000.06 Excellent highways and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company serve the Market.

Total Sales July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1956:

Cattle	5,796 Head	(Sold CWT)	$246,964.63
Hogs	24,059 Head	(Sold CWT)	541,705.03
	29,855		$788,669.66

Auction Sales.

FLORIDA CITY STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened April 1, 1940 as a vegetable auction market with tomatoes forming the bulk of the produce. Property valuation $413, 883.33. Excellent highways and the Florida East Coast Railroad serve the market. Sales July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1956 totaled $5,704,366.75 for 1,462,352 units.

FORT MYERS STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened November 1, 1945, as a vegetable market with cucumbers, bell pepper and eggplant leading in volume. In 1947 gladioli in volume began moving through the market. Property valuation $294,911.39. Excellent highways and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad serve the market. Total Sales July 1954 through June 30, 1956:

Vegetables	1,574,547 Units	Gross Sales	$4,407,881.53
Gladioli	94,887 Units	15 doz. Gross Sales	1,117,512.38
*Vegs. on Team Track	958,740 Units	Gross Sales	1,041,728.75
	2,628,174		$6,567,122.66

*No market revenue on this.

FORT PIERCE STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened November 1, 1940 as a vegetable market with tomatoes moving in the heaviest volume followed by sweet potatoes and cucumbers. Property valuation $574,519.24. Excellent highways and the Florida East Coast Railroad serve the market. Sales July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1956 totaled $7,410,698.34 for 2,598,440 units.

GADSDEN COUNTY STATE FARMERS MARKET opened October 28, 1954, as a vegetable market. Cucumbers, Pole Beans and yellow straight neck squash, pecans and watermelons are the volume leads followed by leafy vegetables and a variety of other commodities. Property valuation $41,332.86. Excellent highways and the Seaboard Air Line Railroad serve this market. Sales July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1956 totaled $113,287.86 for 55,122 units.

IMMOKALEE STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened November 28, 1951, handling a variety of vegetables of which cucumbers, tomatoes, watermelons and squash led in volume. Property valuation $192,250.47. Excellent highways and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad serve this market. Sales July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1956 totaled $3,240,769.76 for 977,440 units.

JAY STATE LIVESTOCK MARKET opened October 30, 1940. Property valuation $45,526.09. Excellent highways serve this market.

Total sales July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1956:

Cattle	7,974	Head (Sold CWT)	$ 399,401.03
Hogs	56,201	Head (Sold CWT)	1,264,029.50
	64,175		$1,661,430.58

Livestock sales by auction. Field crops by private sale.

PAHOKEE STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened February 27, 1942 as a vegetable market. Corn and celery are the leading items. Property valuation $160,222.47. Excellent high-

ways and the Florida East Coast Railway serve the market. Sales July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1956 totaled $4,646,089.49 for 2,386,210 units.

PALATKA STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened February 10, 1938. Cabbage and potatoes are the leading item. Deer Tongue (**T. Odoratissima**) is a specialty. Property valuation $103,980.77. Excellent highways and Florida East Coast Railway serve this market.

Total sales July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1956:

Vegetables	1,242,368	Units	$2,484,220.85
Gladioli	16,000	Units 15 doz.	144,000.00
	1,258,368		$2,628,220.85

PALATKA STATE LIVESTOCK MARKET opened July 14, 1938. Property valuation $38,864.09. Excellent highways and Florida East Coast Railway serve this market.

Sales July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1956:

Cattle	2,153	Head (Sold CWT)	$63,253.66
Hogs	290	Head (Sold CWT)	4,960.64
	2,443		$68,214.30

Auction sales prevail.

PALMETTO STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened November 8, 1937 as a vegetable market with tomato volume leading. Property valuation $84,155.23. Excellent highways serve this market and Seaboard Air Line Railroad and Atlantic Coast Line Railroad facilities are available. Sales July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1956 totaled $130,985.85 for 54,585 units.

PLANT CITY STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened March 9, 1939 and is recognized as the winter strawberry capital. Heavy volumes of a wide variety of vegetables also move through the market. Property valuation $476,471.83. Excellent highways and Seaboard Air Line and Atlantic Coast Line Railroad serve the market.

Sales July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1956:

Strawberries	253,835 (Crates)	$1,853,015.94
Vegetables	1,545,841 (Units)	3,868,637.57
	1,799,676*	$5,721,653.51

*8,513,931 pounds of fruit were processed in addition to this volume.

Auction sales.

POMPANO STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened November 16, 1939. The largest volume market in the system with beans and peppers leading. Heavy volumes other vegetables. Property valuation $408,143.31. Excellent highways and Florida East Coast Railway and Seaboard Air Line Railway facilities are available. Sales July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1956 totaled $39,999,330.83 for 14,186,097 units.

SANFORD STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened December 18, 1934, the first market in the State System. This is an assembly market moving a wide variety of fruits and vegetables. Property valuation $247,961.16. Excellent highways and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad serve this market.

Sales July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1956:

Florida Products	4,966,482 Units	$11,205,475.25
Out-of-State Products	71,292 Units	184,602.45
	5,037,774	$11,390,077.70

STARKE STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened May 17, 1938 as a mixed vegetable market with strawberries, green corn and pecans as special items. Property valuation $79,912.42. Excellent highways and Seaboard Air Line Railroad serve this market. Sales July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1956 totaled $371,313.45 for 321,825 units.

WAUCHULA STATE FARMERS' MARKET opened April 12, 1937 as a vegetable market. Cucumbers lead in volume followed by tomatoes. Property valuation $222,452.54. Sales July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1956 totaled $2,061,657.57 for 870,390 units.

STATE LIVESTOCK AND CROPS PAVILIONS

L. H. LEWIS, *Director Florida State Farmers' Markets*

Designed to meet the needs for promoting the welfare of good agriculture and industry and to foster the growing of better crops and the raising of better livestock, and to house, generally, the local agricultural groups, these ten buildings have been dedicated to the progressive people of Florida, especially the youth, to be used for non-political-educational fairs, shows, expositions, meetings and sales.

The buildings were constructed by the State Agricultural Marketing Board with funds from the State Department of Agriculture, counties, cities and public spirited citizens where located; the grounds paved by the State Road Department. They are part of the State Agricultural facilities of Florida in the Nathan Mayo system, and are endorsed by representatives of agricultural associations and state agricultural education groups.

These are operated by local committees at no cost to the Department of Agriculture beyond a proportion of the capital outlay.

Animals shown and sold through these facilities for the period July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1956, were valued at $2,265,-423.26. Actual sales totaled $691,753.59.

Total physical value of property of all Pavilions except Madison (which is unfinished) $850,887.22.

Individual reports follow.

BARTOW MID-STATE AGRICULTURAL CENTER. Commissioner of Agriculture Nathan Mayo presented key to local committee at Youth Show December 3, 1948. Dedicated 1951.

July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1956, four major livestock shows were held showing:

455 head of cattle shown, not sold	
Estimated value of animals	$136,500.00
90 head of cattle sold, Gross Sales	$ 29,900.70
Number of people attending shows and sales	30,000

198 agricultural meetings, representing various phases of agriculture and agricultural workers, were also held in which 54,680 people participated. Physical value of property $193,-901.93.

BELLE GLADE STATE LIVESTOCK AND CROPS PAVILION held its first sale April 19-20, 1949.

July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1956, no sales or shows were held as building not fully completed, but it has been used as headquarters for livestock and vegetable crops field day and special agricultural programs in which 4,244 people participated.

Physical value of property $72,682.51.

CALLAHAN STATE LIVESTOCK AND CROPS PAVILION was finished in the fall of 1952.

July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1956 three livestock shows and sales were held showing:

287 head of cattle shown, not sold	
Estimated value of animals	$100,000.00
20 head sold, Gross Sales	$ 3,000.00
Number of people attending shows and sales	30,000

Facility used for monthly agricultural meetings representing various phases of agriculture and agricultural workers, in which 1,229 people participated.

Physical value of property $13,694.72.

CHIPLEY LIVESTOCK AND CROPS PAVILION was dedicated November 13, 1954.

July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1956 two livestock shows were held showing:

205 head of cattle shown, not sold	
Estimated value of animals	$16,196.67
Number of people attending	2,100

Seventeen agricultural meetings representing various phases of agriculture and agricultural workers, were held in which 3,969 people participated.

Physical value of property $35,465.79.

FANNIN SPRINGS-SUWANNEE RIVER FAIR & LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION CENTER was dedicated October 14, 1953.

July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1956 four livestock shows were held showing:

694	head of cattle shown, not sold	
	Estimated value of animals	$76,695.00
295	head sold, Gross Sales	$42,284.61
	Number of people attending	3,100

Eleven agricultural meetings, representing various phases of agriculture and agricultural workers, were held in which 286 people participated.

Physical value of property $18,846.93.

KISSIMMEE VALLEY STATE LIVESTOCK AND CROPS PAVILION was dedicated February 19, 1953.

July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1956, three major livestock shows were held showing:

400	head of cattle shown, not sold	
	Estimated value of animals	$335,000.00
36	head sold, Gross Sales	$ 24,130,00
	Number of people attending	18,734

The facility has been used in connection with fairs and agricultural meetings, representing various phases of agriculture and agricultural workers in which 9,176 people participated.

Physical value of property $111,311.25.

MADISON STATE LIVESTOCK AND CROPS PAVILION. This facility is under construction and will be finished during the fiscal year ending July 1957.

OCALA-SOUTHEASTERN FAT STOCK SHOW & SALE, INC., held its first sale March 5, 1947.

July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1956, twenty five shows and sales were held showing:

1,462	head of cattle shown, not sold	
	Estimated value of animals	$698,850.00
1,499	head sold, Gross Sales	$447,079.19
	Number of people attending	50,400

Ten agricultural, school and civic meetings were held in this facility in which 13,993 people participated.

Physical value of property $181,851.10.

QUINCY-WEST FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL CENTER held its first show January 17-19, 1949—Dedicated October 19, 1951.

July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1956, six livestock shows were held showing:

345	head of cattle shown, not sold	
	Estimated value of animals	$72,953.00
313	head shown and sold, Gross Sales	$64,840.09
	Number of people attending	2,150

Eighty nine events including festivals and agricultural meetings representing various phases of agriculture and agricultural workers were held with attendance estimated at 23,290 people.

Physical value of property $157,437.65.

WEBSTER-SUMTER COUNTY LIVESTOCK & CROPS PAVILION was completed in January 1955.

January 1955 to June 30, 1956 four livestock shows were held showing:

327	head of cattle shown, not sold	
	Estimated value of animals	$137,475.00
224	head sold, Gross Sales	$ 80,519.00
	Number of people attending	23,050

Nine agricultural meetings, representing various phases of agriculture and agricultural workers were also held in which 2,091 people participated.

Physical value of property $65,695.34.

CITRUS AND VEGETABLE INSPECTION DIVISION

G. E. COPELAND, *Director*
P. O. Box 1072
Winter Haven, Florida

The Florida Department of Agriculture has its headquarters for the Division of Citrus and Vegetable Inspection in Winter Haven, Florida, with the vegetable branch in Orlando, Florida.

The various phases of the work of the division were assigned to different departments of the division; namely, Citrus Inspection (Fresh and Processed), Vegetable Inspection, Road Guard Inspection, Grove Inspection, Bond, License, and Fiscal Department, Statistical Department, Laboratory Department, and USDA Processed Foods.

The Florida Citrus Code requires grade inspection as well as inspection for maturity and internal quality. A merger of all the services of inspection of fruits and vegetables in Florida was made through agreements between the Florida Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture, operative through the Citrus and Vegetable Inspection Division.

Certificates were issued jointly by the Federal Department and the State Department of Agriculture on all shipments, both fresh and processed, and on all fruit received for processing.

CITRUS INSPECTION (Fresh): Inspection and certification of fruit was made only at registered packing houses, lime packing houses, or canning and concentrating plants within the State, while it was being prepared for shipment or being received for processing. The number of inspectors required at fresh and processing plants ranges from 25 in August to a high of 330 in January. Tonnage ranges in direct ratio (see figure I page 104 and Summary page 103).

CITRUS INSPECTION (Processed): This contract provides that the USDA Processed Foods Division shall be responsible for the application of the provisions of the Citrus Code on the processed pack and issue certificates accordingly.

They are also responsible for the assignment of necessary and qualified personnel.

Close co-ordination was maintained with the USDA inspectors inspection and certification of the finished pack in canning and concentrating plants. Irregularities reported by the United States Department of Agriculture inspectors were promptly followed up by the cannery co-ordinator of this division, and necessary corrective measures taken to insure compliance with the Florida Citrus Code.

OTHER AFFILIATIONS: We were closely affiliated with the Florida Citrus Commission as they promulgate all regulations for application of the Florida Citrus Code of 1949, as amended.

The Growers Administrative Committee on citrus has an annual agreement with this Division to furnish data in making their recommendations to the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture in the operation of the Federal Marketing Agreement, as applied to fresh fruit shipments.

By contractual agreement, this Division handled for the State Plant Board the certification of all citrus exported to foreign countries as well as to the states of California and Arizona as required under plant quarantine regulations.

VEGETABLE INSPECTION: Activities of the Vegetable Branch of the Division for the Biennium included the inspection of twenty-nine (29) commodities. While most of the tonnage certified were vegetables of well known commercial importance also included were oats, soy beans, and tung oil.

Steady growth of the Vegetable Branch continued as has been experienced for the past thirty or more years. However, phenomenal growth was the exception rather than the rule for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1956 as compared with the previous Fiscal Year. The year 1955 showed a total of 64,680 cars or carlot equivalents inspected. In 1956, this was increased to 81,525 cars or carlot equivalents. This astounding increase was largely due to the Federal Marketing Agreement for tomatoes which made inspection compulsory on interstate

shipments. In addition, Federal Marketing Agreements are in effect on avocados and limes which also require compulsory inspection and added slightly to the number of inspections.

The work of the Vegetable Branch, like that of the Division as a whole, is highly seasonal in that the personnel is geared to shipments of fruits and vegetables from the state. As an example, the field force ranged from a low of 24 inspectors in July 1955 to a high of 312 in May 1956. This seasonal work, as well as yearly increases, necessitates employing and training new inspectors; usually, in the Fall and Spring months. See figure II page 104 and summary.

ROAD GUARD INSPECTION: Eleven Road Guard Inspection Stations were maintained on all roads leading out of Florida or into the northwestern part of the State, where all trucks carrying citrus fruits were checked for clearance papers. They assisted with administering the Federal Marketing Agreement in reporting the movement of restricted fruit. Copies of their daily passings were reported to the Winter Haven office daily. The inspectors at these stations checked on the passing of vegetables and made their reports to the Florida State Marketing Bureau in Jacksonville, and special reports were phoned in daily to Jacksonville for tabulation by the USDA. In addition, these stations examined incoming trucks and reported the passing of eggs and poultry to the Florida Inspection Bureau at Tallahassee. Also on all passings of avocados and tomatoes as now covered under Federal Marketing Agreements.

GROVE INSPECTION: The Citrus Laws of Florida prohibit the spraying of oranges and tangerines with arsenical sprays. The enforcement of this portion of the law was carried out under the direction of a supervisor who directed the checking of groves for arsenical sprays or dust and prohibited the shipment of organes or tangerines which were found to contain arsenic. (30 to 36 Inspectors from July 1 to September 10 are used in this work.)

BOND-LICENSE AND FISCAL DEPARTMENT: The work of this department under an Assistant Director consisted of the administration of the laws relating to the licensing and

bonding of all citrus fruit dealers, registration of packing houses and canning and concentrating plants, and conducting hearings on complaints arising with relation to these laws. Before the issuance of such licenses and registrations, the applications and bonds must be approved by the Florida Citrus Commission. It was through this provision of the Code that the application of the other provisions was maintained, legally. This department handles all fiscal matters for the Division, submitting all vouchers and schedules to the Department of Agriculture's Auditor in Tallahassee.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT. This department audited all certificates, manifests, and cannery reports. With the use of the International Business Machines, tabulations were made showing detailed information as to the shipment of fruit by grades, sizes, shippers, kind and variety of fruit, containers, mode of transportation, destination, boxes color-added and various other detailed information. Weekly grade and size reports were furnished to the Growers Administrative Committee who paid a proportionate part of the expense of the department.

At the Division's headquarters in Winter Haven, there was a tabulation of wires received from each of the several districts giving a daily citrus shipping report. This report was released to the press at 10:00 o'clock A. M., each day and could be obtained by any operator by wire or telephone, upon request.

LABORATORY DEPARTMENT: A chemical laboratory was maintained at Winter Haven where processing materials such as oils, soaps, cleaners, gases, waxes, color-add dye, and other materials were analyzed and authorization for their use in the industry granted. Arsenic samples were analyzed by this laboratory, and supplies for use of field inspectors were examined and supplied through the laboratory.

The following is a summary of each season's operations as shown in the Annual Reports of this Division:

VEGETABLE SUMMARY

Season	*Car Lot Equivalent*
1951-52	63,591
1952-53	66,083
1953-54	59,785
1954-55	65,368
1955-56	81,525

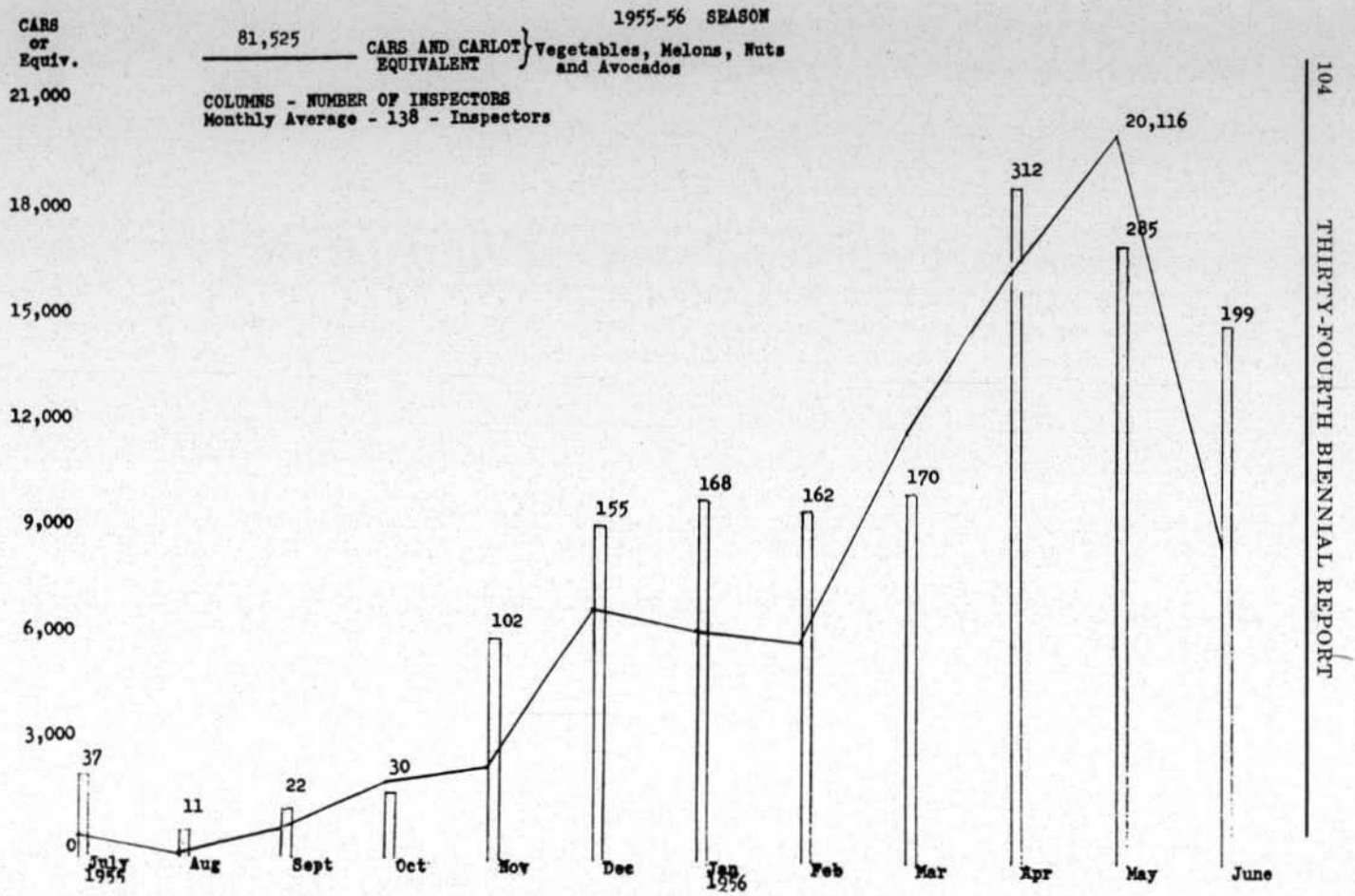
CITRUS SUMMARY

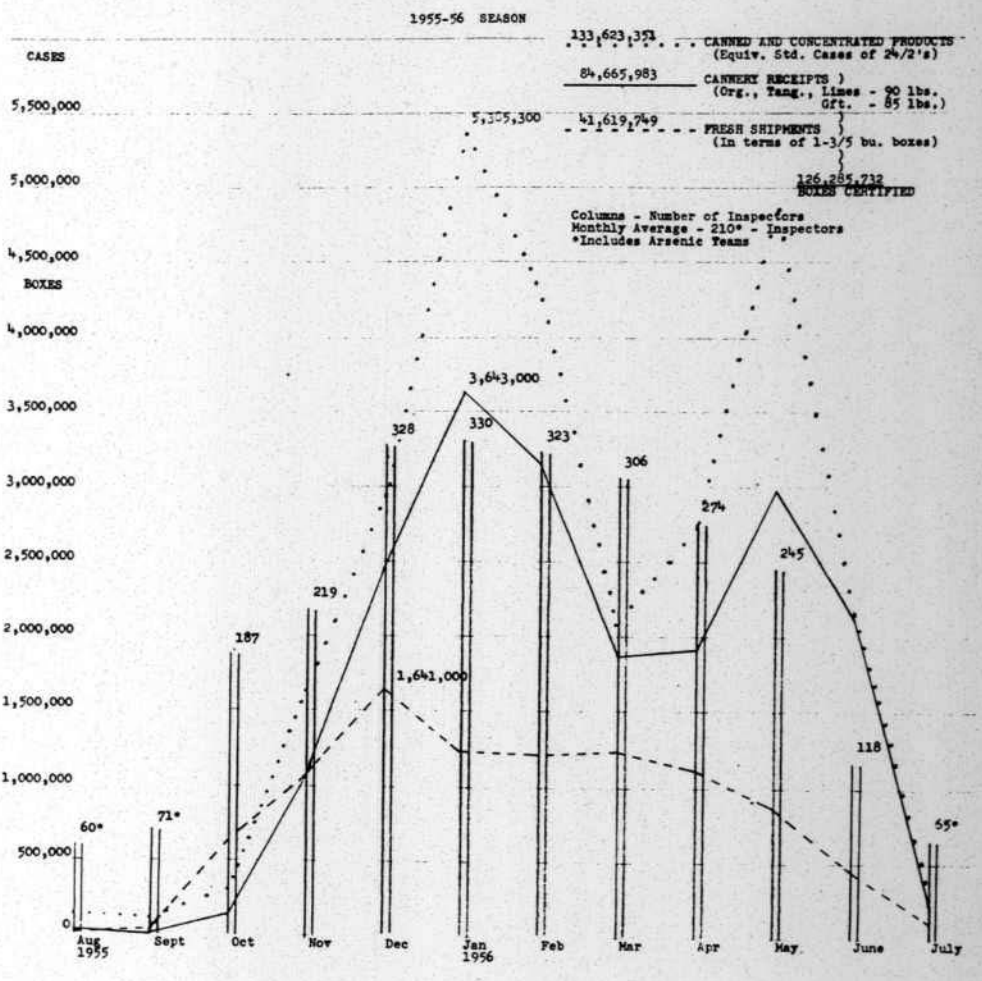
Season	CERTIFIED FRESH FRUIT (*In terms of* 1-3/5 *bushel boxes*)		CANNED AND CONCENTRATED PRODUCTS (*In terms of equivalent cases of* 24 *No.* 2 *cans*) UTILIZED
	In Fresh Form	*For Processing*	
1951-52	47,322,614	61,700,647	95,969,330
1952-53	41,270,062	62,070,220	97,683,810
1953-54	46,081,412	83,899,305	126,508,083
1954-55	43,012,776	77,334,927	120,356,613
1955-56	41,619,749	84,670,829	133,629,955

Season	*Gallons*
1951-52	44,030,633
1952-53	46,553,695
1953-54	65,531,204
1954-55	64,685,956
1955-56	70,200,000

LIME SUMMARY

Season	*In terms of* 1-3/5 *bushel boxes*
1951-52	306,493
1952-53	285,260
1953-54	381,921
1954-55	316,256
1955-56 (thru June)	268,239


1955-56 SEASON
CARS or Equiv.
81,525
CARS AND CARLOT EQUIVALENT
Vegetables, Melons, Nuts and Avocados
COLUMNS - NUMBER OF INSPECTORS
Monthly Average - 138 - Inspectors
21,000
18,000
15,000
12,000
9,000
6,000
3,000
0
37
11
22
30
102
155
168
162
170
312
285
199
20,116
July 1955
Aug
Sept
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan 1956
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
June


1955-56 SEASON
133,623,351 CANNED AND CONCENTRATED PRODUCTS (Equiv. Std. Cases of 24/2's)
84,665,983 CANNERY RECEIPTS (Org., Tang., Limes - 90 lbs. Grft. - 85 lbs.)
41,619,749 FRESH SHIPMENTS (In terms of 1-3/5 bu. boxes)
126,285,732 BOXES CERTIFIED
Columns - Number of Inspectors
Monthly Average - 210* - Inspectors
*Includes Arsenic Teams
CASES
BOXES
5,500,000
5,000,000
4,500,000
4,000,000
3,500,000
3,000,000
2,500,000
2,000,000
1,500,000
1,000,000
500,000
0
5,305,300
3,643,000
1,641,000
60*
71*
187
219
328
330
323*
306
274
245
118
55*
Aug 1955
Sept
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan 1956
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
June
July

STATE PRISON DIVISION

S. L. WALTERS, *Chief Clerk*

Florida State Constitution adopted in 1885 designated Commissioner of Agriculture in charge of the State Prison, and he is custodian of all state and county prisoners.

The Prison Division of the Department of Agriculture has offices in the Capitol building at Tallahassee where current records of each prisoner is maintained; personnel records of wardens and guards are kept up to date and commissions issued and cancelled; penalties are imposed and paroles and releases are mailed out from this office to the various camps and institutions.

The chief purpose of Florida's penal system today is not to punish, but to rehabilitate.

Since our prison population is keeping pace with the growth of our state population, it will be necessary to increase prison facilities to take care of this increase. While the removal of the women from the State Prison offers some relief, there is still a need for more housing facilities. The transfer of women prisoners from State Prison at Raiford to the new Women's institution at Lowell was completed May 29, 1956.

Three inspectors work out of the Tallahassee office and monthly inspections are made of each camp and institutions to be certain rules and regulations are strictly adhered to by the prison personnel and to be sure the inmates receive wholesome and adequate food and good treatment in general; also, one of the duties of our Prison Bureau is to bring about uniform physical and sanitary conditions in all jails and in addition to our three inspectors, a Jail Construction Supervisor is employed to work with counties in the construction of new jails and the remodeling of old jails.

A tabulation of white and colored prisoners received during the past two years indicates white prisoners continue increasing over colored, as of July 31, 1956 the population was as follows:

STATE FARM: Raiford

White Male	1,520	
Colored Male	756	2,276

STATE ROAD DEPARTMENT:

White Male	900	
Colored Male	820	1,720

GLADES STATE PRISON FARM: Belle Glade

White Male	50	
Colored Male	303	353

FLORIDA CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION: Lowell

White Female	78	
Colored Female	189	267

APALACHEE CORRECTIONAL: Chattahoochee

White Male	237

FARM COLONY PRISON CAMP: Gainesville

Colored Male	75

FLORIDA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS CAMP: Ocala

Colored Male	10

CHATTAHOOCHEE: Prison Camp

White Male	1		
Colored Male	223	224	
Insane (Uncompleted terms)			
White Male	17		
White Female	2		
Colored Male	11		
Colored Female	1		
Treatment			
Colored Male	1	32	256
TOTAL			5,194

CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND SIGNAL OIL BY COUNTIES

As Reported by Companies for Fiscal Year July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955
(Sales during June, 1954 through May, 1955)

County	*Gallons Gasoline*	*Gallons Kerosene*	*Gallons Signal Oil*
Alachua	16,730,670	3,434,064	
Baker	2,565,259	332,811	
Bay	18,970,832	2,956,223	
Bradford	6,392,318	882,017	
Brevard	19,157,791	1,126,928	
Broward	52,649,822	2,270,863	
Calhoun	2,568,165	246,462	
Charlotte	2,406,862	138,912	
Citrus	3,534,124	227,417	
Clay	3,428,940	651,054	
Collier	5,436,839	189,334	
Columbia	10,290,146	1,342,368	
Dade	213,144,888	4,520,937	
DeSoto	2,658,666	200,452	
Dixie	3,079,095	169,945	
Duval	106,727,466	32,070,234	935
Escambia	35,410,496	2,205,087	
Flagler	2,288,132	98,317	
Franklin	2,012,986	371,511	
Gadsden	9,009,505	1,617,535	
Gilchrist	1,395,911	151,891	
Glades	1,334,895	58,763	
Gulf	1,955,212	299,979	
Hamilton	2,632,735	625,550	
Hardee	2,958,796	217,857	
Hendry	3,815,044	169,687	
Hernando	3,483,153	268,749	
Highlands	7,644,855	539,203	
Hillsborough	102,219,933	17,464,806	
Holmes	4,304,118	278,028	
Indian River	6,669,328	341,235	
Jackson	10,548,913	1,395,206	
Jefferson	3,794,061	537,316	
Lafayette	1,038,319	277,331	
Lake	17,189,685	2,346,890	
Lee	12,018,300	495,067	
Leon	20,019,974	3,265,232	
Levy	8,344,932	535,522	

CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND SIGNAL OIL

(Continued)

County	*Gallons Gasoline*	*Gallons Kerosene*	*Gallons Signal Oil*
Liberty	1,040,173	70,457	
Madison	4,454,115	711,049	
Manatee	15,353,320	1,998,615	
Marion	19,583,772	1,641,201	
Martin	4,474,964	285,843	
Monroe	9,098,143	204,229	
Nassau	9,042,703	1,132,383	
Okaloosa	12,663,941	1,069,743	
Okeechobee	2,447,269	103,310	
Orange	51,169,144	7,347,254	
Osceola	4,968,300	493,991	
Palm Beach	48,540,540	1,748,782	
Pasco	6,828,266	685,526	
Pinellas	59,134,551	10,282,767	
Polk	50,732,137	7,473,881	
Putnam	11,026,601	1,271,977	
St. Johns	10,495,191	1,926,731	
St. Lucie	9,814,666	458,645	
Santa Rosa	6,849,046	270,237	
Sarasota	12,071937	1,468,227	
Seminole	9,059,893	1,350,884	
Sumter	3,306,754	374,703	
Suwannee	5,997,283	1,265,982	
Taylor	7,278,359	598,527	
Union	1,078,018	212,666	
Volusia	30,009,541	3,537,321	
Wakulla	1,670,508	123,080	
Walton	6,463,308	448,784	
Washington	2,654,693	453,619	
Totals	1,147,138,302	133,331,197	935

CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND SIGNAL OIL BY COUNTIES

As Reported by Companies for Fiscal Year July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956
(Sales during June, 1955 through May, 1956)

County	*Gallons Gasoline*	*Gallons Kerosene*	*Gallons Signal Oil*
Alachua	18,200,986	3,601,919	
Baker	2,780,583	306,285	
Bay	21,461,632	2,925,202	
Bradford	6,112,411	848,227	
Brevard	21,896,875	1,268,374	
Broward	69,482,900	2,307,366	
Calhoun	2,734,869	206,701	
Charlotte	2,715,944	165,749	
Citrus	3,390,698	217,145	
Clay	4,684,309	773,361	
Collier	7,178,324	256,449	
Columbia	10,942,415	1,377,880	
Dade	236,033,404	4,223,758	
DeSoto	2,946,466	187,121	
Dixie	3,543,782	217,104	
Duval	120,007,177	31,207,890	
Escambia	41,748,822	1,775,475	
Flagler	2,950,937	187,100	
Franklin	1,801,022	317,887	
Gadsden	9,220,158	1,399,791	
Gilchrist	1,272,369	156,043	
Glades	1,879,265	52,118	
Gulf	2,423,941	313,461	
Hamilton	2,881,542	580,752	
Hardee	3,658,925	212,392	
Hendry	4,148,903	138,384	
Hernando	4,016,334	317,915	
Highlands	8,464,567	530,212	
Hillsborough	116,527,869	17,900,773	
Holmes	3,501,602	236,319	
Indian River	7,118,050	297,813	
Jackson	11,822,554	1,455,199	
Jefferson	3,845,583	517,169	
Lafayette	1,133,053	288,065	
Lake	18,855,057	2,336,139	
Lee	13,510,568	544,261	
Leon	22,171,387	3,429,668	
Levy	7,868,915	468,688	

CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND SIGNAL OIL

(Continued)

County	*Gallons Gasoline*	*Gallons Kerosene*	*Gallons Signal Oil*
Liberty	1,170,185	73,680	
Madison	4,936,004	774,216	
Manatee	16,714,805	2,394,896	
Marion	20,941,271	1,668,044	
Martin	5,133,805	235,609	
Monroe	10,856,962	161,409	
Nassau	7,716,209	1,211,553	
Okaloosa	15,261,555	990,835	
Okeechobee	2,922,874	91,316	
Orange	56,989,022	7,730,793	
Osceola	6,010,062	551,042	
Palm Beach	56,088,233	1,974,151	
Pasco	8,098,058	1,118,690	
Pinellas	69,670,729	12,770,522	
Polk	54,532,168	6,916,795	
Putnam	11,939,888	1,282,510	
St. Johns	11,040,820	1,738,042	
St. Lucie	11,587,919	558,389	
Santa Rosa	7,124,245	200,788	
Sarasota	14,043,429	1,215,057	
Seminole	9,586,727	1,505,940	
Sumter	3,338,008	397,250	
Suwannee	5,870,642	1,278,308	
Taylor	8,179,074	592,898	
Union	1,008,598	251,857	
Volusia	33,190,226	4,021,313	
Wakulla	1,689,925	128,428	
Walton	7,764,195	465,390	
Washington	2,645,952	383,144	
Totals	1,290,985,788	136,229,020	None

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

OTHER REPORTS

Separate periodical bulletins and reports are published by, and copies may be procured by application to, these divisions:

Bureau of Immigration, Nathan Mayo Building, Tallahassee, Florida.

Prison Division, The Capitol, Tallahassee, Florida.

Inspection Bureau, Nathan Mayo Building, Tallahassee, Florida.

Chemical Division, P. O. Box 408, Tallahassee, Florida.

Oil Laboratory, 107 Nathan Mayo Building, Tallahassee, Florida.

Agricultural Marketing Board, P. O. Box 1191, Winter Haven, Florida.

State Marketing Bureau, P. O. Box 779, Jacksonville, Florida.

Citrus & Vegetable Inspection Division, P. O. Box 1072, Winter Haven, Florida.

Dairy Division, P. O. Box 163, Gainesville, Florida.

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